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DAILIES COMMENT ON BREZHNEV-ZHIVKOV TALKS

AU191455Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA)--RABOTNICHESKO DELO and NARODNA ARMIYA underline in signed commentaries today the significance of the Crimea meetings of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with the top party and state leaders of a number of socialist countries. They dwell in particular on the outcome of the T. Zhivkov-L. Brezhnev talks.

"The present dimensions of relations between Bulgaria and the USSR define the significance of every meeting of Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Leonid Brezhnev", writes Mr Yoan Mateev, foreign news editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO. "The two party and state leaders with Leninist consistency and observing the Leninist principles, with remarkable energy are making invaluable personal contribution to the materialization of the jointly developed course of all-round cooperation and bringing the two parties and the two countries closer to one another. The significance of the latest meeting is however even greater against the background of the results of the visit of a Bulgarian party and government delegation to the USSR in May and June last year".

The paper underlines the completely identical positions and assessments of the BCP and the CPSU of the most topical international issues, their firm resolve to continue to make every effort for the consolidation of peace and security in the world, for the establishment of the Helsinki spirit.

The news analyst also maintains that for Bulgaria, as a Balkan country who strives after consolidation of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, of great importance is the expressed hope that the Balkan peoples will not permit this important part of the world to become an arena of intrigues and aspirations of forces hostile to peace.

DAILIES CONDEMN U.S. TRADE EMBARGO TO USSR

AU191450Y Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

["On Economic Blackmail"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA)--The Sofia papers today denounce the U.S. efforts to put embargo on trade with the USSR. They comment on the call of the Carter administration to Britain, the FRG, France and Japan to follow suit of Washington and refuse to sell a computing machine to the TASS.

According to journalist Yoan Mateev (RABOTNICHESKO DELO) the negative role of some reactionary U.S. circles is ever more apparent behind these moves of the U.S. administration, circles which still more definitely and in a more organized way identify with the adventurist anti-Soviet 'hints' of Zbigniew Brzezinski.

NARODNA ARMIYA assesses positively the reaction of the countries, which have become the object of the U.S pressure and stresses that maintaining normal trade and economic relations between the USSR and USA, on equal basis, is equally important for both countries.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out that one cannot predict what a moral Washington will draw out of this, but that it is absolutely clear that such measures as banning of business contacts interfere negatively, first of all, with the U.S. interests.

NARODNA MLADEZH REPORTS 'TRAGIC DESTINY OF CHINESE YOUTH'

AU201947Y Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU

["Demagogic Play With Younger Generation"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA)--Under the above headline NARODNA MLADEZH carries today an article by Mr Zahari Zahariev on the tragic destiny of the Chinese youth who has lived through the period of the 'Cultural Revolution'. The author points out that the disappointment of the young people in China was even greater than that of the degraded party cadres, because in their majority the youth believed in the Maoist calls for change. "The fanatical Red Guards were an excellent weapon in the hands of the Maoists for retributing their adversaries in the party and state apparatus", writes Mr Zahariev.

He describes further in the article the destiny of the former Red Guards who, corrupted by the easy 'victories' in the years of the "Cultural Revolution's [words indistinct] in despair for their unmaterialized vanguardist ambitions, now embrace new vices (?and become) sources of corruption.

"This was the prospect offered by the Chinese leader to the younger generation", the paper stresses. "Mao, who used to flirt politically with the youth at every opportunity, actually regarded them as a tool to be used and discarded". The author also notes that it was not accidentally that the union of the young Chinese communists was broken up together with the other public organizations and its cadres in the centre and in the country were dubbed 'bandits' and 'anti-party and antisocialist elements'.

The author points out, however, that Mao's heirs again need the younger generation to solve their ambitious task of making China one of the world's most powerful countries by the end of the century. That is why they feel ncessary now to prove the Chinese leader innocent putting the blame completely on the 'band of the four'.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TELEGRAM TO AFGHAN PREMIER

AU181922Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, have sent to the president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, a telegram with warm and sincere greetings on the occasion of the day of independence, August 19. Good wishes for the further economic and social progress of the friendly Afghanistani people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are conveyed.

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express once again our confidence", the telegram reads, "that relations of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation which correspond to the interests of the Bulgarian and Afghanistani peoples will continue to expand and deepen."

DIMITUR STANISHEV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives PCI Members in Varna

AU191956Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 19 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received in Varna the members of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, Mr Alfredo Raihlin and Mr Aldo Tortorella, who are on holiday in Bulgaria.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the issues of further development of the fraternal cooperation between the two parties were discussed. Information was exchanged on the tasks the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party are facing at present, as well as views on topical international issues and the world communist and workers' movement.

The representatives of the Italian Communist Party highly assessed the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party for a successful build-up of a developed socialist society, as well as its consistent efforts for consolidation of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev reasserted the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communist Party with the struggle of the Italian Communist Party for solving Italy's current problems, for that country's social progress and democratic renovation, for the cause of peace and relaxation of tension in Europe.

Receive PCF Visitors 20 Aug

AU201950Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 20 (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received in Varna today Mr Paul Laureat, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party, and Mr Jaques Deau, member of the CC of the French Communist Party, who are on holiday here.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmmosphere, the solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two parties were reaffirmed.

DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA RACISM CONFERENCE

AU172009Y Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, August 17 (BTA)--The leader of the Bulgarian delegation Dr Petur Vutov, made a statement at today's meeting of the World Conference on Combating Racism and Racial Discrimination. He noted that Bulgaria resolutely condemns all manifestations of racism and racial discrimination and that she will continue to give all-round support to the national-liberation movements and the peoples of the African countries in their struggle for the ultimate doing away with colonialism, apartheid and racism.

"The constructive policy of our country", Dr Vutov declared, "is directed towards overcoming racial and national prejudices, towards creating conditions for the free expression of the national consciousness and the all-round rallying of the working people. It was set forth in detail in the declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria of July 24 of this year."

PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG CABLES TODOROV FROM PLANE

AU211226Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[BTA report: "A Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] While flying over our country, Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the Chinese People's Republic's State Council, has sent a telegram to Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES PALESTINIAN, JORDANIAN TU OFFICIALS

LD182040Y Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 10, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council Chairman Karel Hoffmann today received Fahi Ragib, general secretary of the General Federation of Palestinian Workers, and Fathi Maji, general secretary of the General Federation of Jordanian Workers. In a friendly talk they discussed the problems of the further strengthening of contacts and intensification of solidarity actions of Czechoslovak trade unions with the Palestinian and Jordanian trade union movement.

HOFFMANN VISITS SOUTH BOHEMIAN FARMERS

LD192154Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has paid a visit to farmers in the south Bohemian region.

CPCZ'S LENART INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO CUBA

AU181126Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 78 pp 1, 6 AU

[Interview given by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, to Oldrich Pospisil, after returning from celebrations of the Cuban 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks and the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students, which he attended as head of the CSSR party and state delegation: "The Successful Development of Socialist Cuba"]

[Excerpts] Question: Comrade Lenart, what is the most important information you have gained from your visit to Cuba at a time when it was celebrating the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks? How did Comrade Fidel Castro's speech, during the celebrations of this anniversary, affect you?

Answer: All the Cuban successes are the result of the devoted work of the Cuban people who, under the leadership of their communist party and with the effective assistance of the entire socialist community, have warded off the criminal blockade, subversion and constant provocations of the imperialist forces, above all the United States, and have consistently developed the revolutionary process.

Simultaneously, these successes are proof of the historic inevitability and justification of the Cuban national democratic and socialist revolution, and of the fertility of Marxism-Leninism, creatively implemented by the leadership of this revolution. Likewise, the experience and results of the revolution confirm the justification of the proud and optimistic balance displayed in Comrade Fidel Castro's speech at the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba. This experience is also the source of the revolutionary confidence with which Comrade Castro analyzed the international political situation, condemned imperialism and opportunism, and defended the policy of proletarian internationalism.

Socialist Cuba is the loyal and absolutely selfless friend and comrade of the developing countries, striving for their full liberation from colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism, particularly of countries with a noncapitalist, socialist orientation. Like the other socialist states, Cuba is consistently implementing the principles of proletarian internationalism in its policy.

In brief, the Cuban comrades are devoting increasing efforts to improving the value of raw materials and expanding the range of products for domestic consumption and foreign trade. All these questions must be studied more profoundly. The possibilities for our participating effectively in the materialization of these programs must be weighed from the viewpoint of bilateral advantages.

Question: Lately, the Republic of Cuba has become the object of particularly furious attacks by the representatives of certain imperialist powers and their puppets, the object of slanderous campaigns by the propaganda centers of imperialism. As is known, they find fault with Cuba's assistance to national liberation movements, assistance to countries that have liberated themselves from the colonialist and neocolonialist yoke. In this connection, how do you evaluate revolutionary Cuba's foreign policy and Cuba's share in the joint efforts of socialist and revolutionary democratic forces in the world?

Answer: Our knowledge, gained during the visit to Cuba, fully corresponds to the evaluation of the foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba which was published by RUDE PRAVO on the occasion of the visit of Comrade Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban minister of foreign affairs. Above all, we appreciate the principled nature of this policy, its contribution and role in the battle against imperialism and colonialism, as well as its share in developing all-round cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

In this connection, I would like to underscore certain particularly significant aspects. The representatives of imperialist powers greatly mind the fact that Cuba is pursuing its progressive foreign policy consistently, internationally, in its relations with the developing and nonalined countries that have liberated themselves from the imperialist yoke. Cuba is cooperating with them sincerely, and absolutely selflessly--if necessary, even in the military sphere, in the defense of their independence. This is a striking feature of Cuban foreign policy, fully corresponding to its socialist character and the principles of proletarian internationalism. Regardless of how greatly upset the hypocritical "defenders of human rights" become, how greatly they slander Cuba for "exporting revolution," it remains a fact that the countries to which Cuba has granted military assistance had themselves explicitly asked for this assistance, whereas the so-called defenders of human rights are undertaking ruthless aggression and impudent intervention in the interest of their fascist, racist and Zionist allies, and in order to help and support their regimes. Against the peoples' will, they are deploying their military units in various countries of the world.

This is also proved by the continuing presence of U.S. forces at the Guantanamo base, which they are maintaining against the will of the Cuban people. As Fidel Castro has again confirmed, socialist Cuba will continue to consistently cooperate with the countries fighting against the forces of neocolonialism, racism and fascism. Together with the other socialist countries, Cuba will continue to assist these countries. We fully understand this policy of Cuba and we are in absolute solidarity with it.

Question: How do you assess the further prospects for the development of relations between Socialist Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community and Cuba?

Answer: It is absolutely natural--and I am sure of this--that this cooperation has great and broad prospects, which are organized and ensured within the framework of the overall cooperation of the CEMA countries. I can say that Cuba is manifesting great interest and great efforts for the broadest possible cooperation with the countries of socialism in the field of international politics, as well as within the framework of CEMA and primarily with Czechoslovakia.

Likewise, the knowledge we have gained during the present visit of the Czechoslovak delegation to Cuba also proves that there are new possibilities for developing this cooperation, particularly in realizing the program for the extraction and processing of valuable ores, the planned development of cultivation, processing and exporting of tropical produce and fruit, and developing both the food and the engineering and chemical industries. A permanent factor in the cooperation of socialist countries, among them Czechoslovakia, with socialist Cuba is cooperation in the scientific-technical sphere. This includes the training of expert cadres for the various branches of the national economy, science and culture. Naturally, certain possibilities are also opening up in the sphere of tourism.

Question: During your stay in Cuba you were received by Comrade Fidel Castro, and you also met other members of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee. What is your appraisal of these meetings and what are the overall results of the visit of our party and state delegation to Cuba?

Answer: I am very glad that our delegation was able to meet and conduct negotiations with Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba. During our stay in Cuba we also met other members of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and members of the government of the Republic of Cuba. These meetings have confirmed that relations between our communist parties and between the peoples of the two fraternal countries are on a very good level, and that these relations are developing on all levels. Today, these relations are reflected in the cooperation of individual sectors, enterprises and social organizations.

I am convinced that this cooperation will continue to develop in the future, deepening and becoming broader, with greater possibilities and perspectives. In the common negotiations with our Cuban comrades, our delegation strove to aid this favorable development, and undoubtedly the Cuban comrades, too, fully support this.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON WESTERN VIEW OF 1968 EVENTS

LD1821007 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the 10th anniversary of internationalist assistance rendered by socialist countries to Czechoslovaki.. a noisy campaign has been launched in the West. Its targets are the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. This is hardly surprising. Ten years ago imperialism was sure it would be able to separate our country from the socialist community. Imperialism is burying lost illusions. The so-called Prague reformers failed, the map of Europe did not change, nor were the results of the World War II revised. The tears shed by imperialists and their helpmates are natural, but what we fail to understand is the fact that theories maintaining that what was going on in Czechoslovakia in 1968 had just been some kind of renaissance of socialism are being spread in a somewhat different form, where we would rather expect a Marxist analysis of those events--especially now with former so-called Prague reformers such as Pelikan, Liehm or Mlynar openly admitting what they were after in 1968.

For example, Jiri Pelikan, who used to be head of Czechoslovak television, openly admitted on 13 August in a BBC broadcast that intellectuals had turned to the people through the medium of press, radio and television to explain that the aim was not a mere alteration of the party machinery but of the entire political system--in other words, not only a so-called renaissance of socialism but a changed political system.

Also, what is being said by Mr Liehm gives food for thought. These people were interested in de-Leninizing the communist party, in leading it toward social democratism, enabling them to deprive the working class of its power and to restore capitalist conditions. Warnings and concern over antisocialist developments in Czechoslovakia were expressed not only by our allies but also by communists in the West. Let us recall an article in the fraternal Italian paper UNITA on 26 March 1968, or Waldeck Rochet's words on 9 June 1968, expressing the concern of French communists. He said in Prague: Not that we want to interfere in any way in the affairs of other parties, but we point out that there exists a very serious situation--even a dangerous one. All the more so because the imperialists are waiting.

Dubcek, then heading the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and other rightwing opportunists, did not pay heed to any warnings. They allowed antisocialist forces to rally further and to gain wider scope for their activities. That is why 21 August had to come to prevent from happening what also was feared by Western communists--to prevent the separation of Czechoslovakia from the socialist community, to prevent a deterioration of relations in Europe and a threat to European security. And yet, many representatives of the leftwing in the West continue closing their eyes to obvious facts, judging Czechoslovak developments in 1968 according to its labels instead of its contents. Ten years ago, the role of people of the Pelikan, Liehm and Mlynar type may not have been quite clear, but now they can take a close look at them, judging the role they are playing today, whom they serve and who is paying them.

At the Berlin Conference of communist and workers' parties 2 years ago, Europe's communist and workers' parties pledged to fight anticommunism, which is a tool of imperialists and reactionary forces. But those leftwing representatives in the West who failed to thoroughly analyze Czechoslovakia's critical year, 1968, and who cling to their rash judgment, are inclined to agree with attacks launched against us by bourgeois information media, and thus disorientate their own masses of working people.

'IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA' ALLEGATIONS ABOUT 1968 NOTED

LD1811167 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 8, CETEKA--Today's RUDE PRAVO comments [on] the allegations of imperialist propaganda, made through Radio Free Europe or BBC, that there was no counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia in 1968, but only a "regeneration of socialism" and attempts to "improve" it.

"The 1968 right-wing opportunists are today even being described as pioneers of 'Eurocommunism' the ideas of which could allegedly have been carried out had this not been prevented by the Soviet Union and the 'conservative forces' in Czechoslovakia."

RUDE PRAVO recalls the recent open admission of one of the main representatives of the then anti-party center formed around the periodical LITERARNI LISTY, A. J. Liehm, who said on Radio Free Europe that the plurality system which reaction wanted to introduce was to have led to the restoration of capitalism in Czechoslovakia.

"That is why August 21 had to come--to prevent what also communists in the West feared from happening, to prevent the tearing out of Czechoslovakia from the socialist community aggravating the relations in Europe and endangering European security."

"Our party does not want to force any of the comradely parties to accept its evaluation of the 1968 events, based on its own experiences. But it is impossible not to express amazement at statements which evince complete ignorance of what happened in Czechoslovakia ten years ago, and of the development of our party and our socialist republic since then, statements by which their authors join the attacks on our party, and thus disorientate the masses of their own working people."

"When the various Maoist groups use against us slogans taken from the arsenal of anti-communist propaganda, this comes as no surprise. It is, after all, well known what role has been assigned to them in disrupting the unity of left-wing forces.

"But it is difficult to understand when some communists (they call themselves 'Euro-communists'), instead of taking into consideration the developments in Czechoslovakia and in the world since that time, dogmatically stick to their former, hasty evaluation of the events, and judge the events of that critical year without taking into account the analysis made by two congresses of our party, and without coming to see for themselves our reality," RUDE PRAVO said.

CHARTER 77 EXILES NOTE SECURITY MEASURES IN PRAGUE

AU181221Y Vienna Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Hejl and Medek, two signatories of the Czechoslovak civic rights manifesto "Charter 77," who arrived in Vienna yesterday, stated today that there was a vast concentration of police, soldiers and members of the People's Militia in Prague and vicinity on the occasion of the forthcoming anniversary of the invasion of the CSSR by the Warsaw Pact troops on 21 August 1968. The two men stated that they were not aware of any cases in which Charter 77 signatories have already been arrested. Several civil rights strugglers have been summoned by the police, however, and have been asked where they planned to be on 21 August.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON CSSR-USSR COOPERATION

LD191210Y Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 19, CETEKA--The awareness of the Czech and Slovak nations of the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union has deep, historical roots, RUDE PRAVO writes editorially here today.

It says that it is the awareness that freedom came from the East from where came also internationalist assistance when socialist achievements of Czechoslovakia were in jeopardy in 1968. It is an awareness that it was thanks to the alliance and cooperation with the country of Soviets that Czechoslovakia could embark upon the road of building an advanced socialist society.

Recalling the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation signed 35 years ago, in 1943, the paper says that the Soviet Union ensures the state security, independence, economic stability and permanent development of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovakia's alliance with the Soviet Union ensures its position of dignity in the world.

Czechoslovakia now maintains diplomatic relations with 122 countries of the world. It has concluded almost 1900 various bilateral and about 600 multilateral agreements, it works in 13 important international organizations and in more than 1180 other bodies, RUDE PRAVO points out.

Since January 1978, Czechoslovakia has also been working in the UN Security Council. The calendar of foreign visits, meetings and consultations had never been so rich as over the past years.

Together with the other socialist countries, Czechoslovakia successfully implements the coordinated policy of the whole socialist community.

In the past ten years alone, Czechoslovakia established diplomatic ties with 41 countries. In the past two years, 30 top-level meetings were held with various capitalist states and tens of permissions for the opening of trade missions in Czechoslovakia were issued. Many tourists from various countries of the world are coming to Czechoslovakia. The seventies are also the most successful years of Czechoslovakia as regards the economic and social situation.

All this sharply contrasts with the predictions of the country's class and ideological enemies after the April 1969 session of the Czechoslovakia Communist Party Central Committee that Czechoslovakia faces international isolation and economic failure.

RUDE PRAVO further writes about the new Soviet-Czechoslovak alliance treaty of 1970 and recalls the recent words of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak that the document is a firm guarantee of the security of this country and of building an advanced socialist society.

The treaty, RUDE PRAVO says, was dictated not only by reason, but also the hearts of millions of Czechoslovak and Soviet people whose friendship was hardened in the war times and in the building of socialism and communism.

There are countless proofs that words were never at variance with deeds in Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. The paper recalls in this connection the establishment of Czechoslovak armed units in the Soviet Union in World War II, the supply of 600,000 tons of grain in 1947, and the selfless assistance when Czechoslovakia was building its material technological base of socialism and when capitalist states imposed an economic embargo upon it.

RUDE PRAVO goes on to point out that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia honour in their relations the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism.

This is not, however, to the liking of Czechoslovakia's internal and external "friends" who are trying to "prove" how "disadvantageous" the political and economic ties of Czechoslovakia with the USSR are.

Various anti-Soviet and anti-communist centrals are trying in the spirit of the Brzezinski doctrine to disintegrate from the inside, and not only by ideological subversion, the ties of alliance just as they wanted to do ten years ago.

They would want to break the whole socialist system, to reverse the course of history. They would want to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and between them mutually.

Anti-Sovietism does not abhore any means--from interference in the internal affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, disguised, for instance, under the slogan of the "protection" of human rights, to the violation of trade agreements and gross slandering of the socialist countries' relations, RUDE PRAVO says.

Various CIA-financed radio stations have been trying for years to treat Czechoslovak citizens as political blockheads. They hope to lullaby or blunt their internationalist consciousness through nationalism combined with anti-Sovietism.

But being politically mature and having a socialist conscience, the Czechoslovak inhabitants endorsed the document "a lesson from the crisis development in the party and society" and exerted utmost efforts to do away with the losses and damage caused to Czechoslovakia by the various supporters of "socialism with a human face." The Czechoslovak citizen stands firmly on the positions of socialism and he cannot but laugh at the "advice" given to him by internal and external "friends" of Czechoslovakia, RUDE PRAVO says.

The needs of Czechoslovakia have been ensured for years by its tight cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union covers more than four fifths of Czechoslovakia's iron ore imports, almost 100 percent of oil, pig iron, natural gas, and other imports.

Every year in the 1969-1978 period has brought progress in the development of the economic potential of Czechoslovakia. A big contribution to the consolidation of the Czechoslovak economy after the big disruption in the crisis years, to the double growth of the national revenue, was made by the division of labour with the USSR.

The Soviet share in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade is now almost 40 percent and mutual turnovers will further grow by 45 percent in the current five-year-plan (1976-1980).

The value of the 35-year alliance with the Soviet Union becomes even more evident now in comparison of the current situation in Czechoslovakia with that in all industrially advanced countries of the West.

While the West is hit with high unemployment, Czechoslovakia further increases employment. Its industrial production in the years 1969-1977 doubled, the volume of building works trebled, capital construction rose 2.5 fold and the standard of living is also increasing.

While a merciless trade war is waged by the countries of the European Economic Community, while protectionism flourishes and while all attempts to work out a joint course of action to solve various crisis phenomena, the socialist countries are successfully implementing the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, they are further improving the working out of joint plans.

While the U.S. is rather a rival for its allies, the Soviet Union is a reliable, solid partner of its allies. Trade with it is trade of an equal with an equal, it is carried out on the principles of respects for sovereignty, equality and mutual assistance.

The effectiveness and allround advantageousness of trade contacts with the Soviet Union is proved by the economic stability and prosperity of the whole socialist community, RUDE PRAVO concludes.

PRAGUE RADIO CRITICIZES U.S. FOR BLOCKING COMPUTER SALE

LD182352Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Commentary by Michal (?Stas), editor]

[Text] The attempts of the American administration to set in motion discriminatory measures in regard to trade with the Soviet Union reached a new peak the other day. As is known, the American government turned to other advanced Western countries with a demand that they not supply the already ordered automatic computer to the organizer of the next olympic games. Thus, discrimination against the Soviet Union on the part of the United States was to have developed into a complete embargo of the supply of this kind of goods.

In this way, the Carter administration is exploring two things. On the one hand, it wants to find out how far it can go in its attempts to discriminate against the Soviet Union; and on the other, it wants to know how far it can go in exerting pressure on its own allies. The second element is especially new, for although the practices employed by the current top American leadership toward the socialist countries are regrettable, they are already and undoubtedly part of its current political arsenal. President Carter's appeal to other leaders of the Western countries is, among other things, a clear interference in their internal affairs.

However, this is not being done for its own sake. By this, the United States is trying to regain the position it occupied at the end of World War II. This means that it wants to regain the position of leadership of the so called Western world, from which it had to retreat into the background following unforgiveable mistakes and adventures in the past few years. However, like the majority of the steps taken by the White House to date, this one, too, was a step into the void. The fact is that the world today is a different one from 1945. The sought-after effect did not materialize--on the contrary, in the cut-throat competition prevailing at present on the computer market of the capitalist manufacturers, a trade contract valued at several dozens of millions of dollars can surely not be thrown away.

Such was the reaction on the part of other countries. The Japanese Trade Ministry reacted more or less with perplexity. France, according to the country's press, rejected the proposal unequivocally. The semiofficial newspaper FIGARO regards the American appeal as clumsiness, and goes on to stress that it is in France's interest and that of the French working people that economic cooperation and trade exchange with the Soviet Union should be developed and expanded. The British company International Computers Ltd, has replied to the American appeal by making an immediate offer that it will supply the required computer to the Soviet press agency, TASS.

After all, nothing else could have been expected. For the fact is that the computer diplomacy of the American President has failed to find support even in the United States itself. As Kreps, U.S. secretary of commerce, observed with foresight, the irrational steps of her chief in the trade field will have only one result: These important commercial deals will fall in the hands of other Western competitors of the United States. And this is not a pleasant prospect, taking into account the current trade deficit. Everything indicates that the author and spiritual father of these measures, President Carter himself, has come to realize this. At yesterday's press conference in the White House, in contrast to the political somersaults of the past days, he already declared that trade with the Soviet Union is in the interest of the United States and that he has no intention to put an embargo on such trade. Thus the attempt of the American government to discriminate against the Soviet Union in trade has suffered a triple failure. It has not affected the Soviet Union in the least. It has been seen through even by the closest American allies, which lowered, not to a small degree, the prestige of the United States. And in the final consequence, it has damaged the United States both economically and politically.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHINESE DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE

LD181039Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 17 Aug 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] As a consequence of complicated internal political and economic difficulties, the new Chinese leadership has decided to reactivate activities abroad. This diplomatic offensive, however, does not aim at understanding among nations but, on the contrary, at increasing international tension.

On a world scale, this is being confirmed by the policy toward the Unisted States. The anti-Soviet course of the new Chinese leadership enables some forces in the American administration to make use of the so-called Chinese card in their policy making, to exploit Chinese anti-Sovietism in their own interest. A policy similar to the one conducted by the United States toward China is being conducted by Peking, on a smaller scale, in Southeast Asia. Here, the new Chinese leadership exploits the so-called Cambodian card in relations with Socialist Vietnam. It exploits the pseudorevolutionary, Trotskyite opinions of the Cambodian leadership to exert pressure on Vietnam and to assert Big-China hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

A different kind of pressure has been exerted by Peking on Japan. Before resumption of talks on a new treaty, a show of force had been organized near the Japanese Senkaku Islands. Claims on these islands were to indicate to the Tokyo government what it could expect if it were to reject the Chinese anti-Soviet formulations in the projected treaty. Thus, with effective prodding by the United States, Japan signed the treaty--a treaty, as is already known, which will not contribute to strengthening peace and stability on the Asian Continent.

The hegemonistic policy led, ultimately, to the complete break with Albania. The daily ZERI I POPULLIT recently revealed publicly the aims of Peking's current diplomatic activities: For China, it amounts primarily to a suitable method for gaining staging areas for the early penetration of entire regions.

It can thus be said that wherever Chinese diplomacy extends its contacts, it is done for the purpose of misusing them to destabilize the international situation and as a direct, open action against the policy of detente. In this, the Peking leadership has literally made use of every trifle and of everybody who is naive enough to allow himself to be misused for this Chinese game.

CTK REPORTS ON ECONOMY DURING FIRST HALF OF 1978

LD202134Y Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 20, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak economy was developing in the January-July 1978 period according to the state plan: The standard of living of the population was also growing as planned. Industrial production went up by 5.4 percent in the first seven months of this year as compared with the same period last year, and the growth was 0.6 percent higher than planned.

The biggest increases were registered in the gross production of the engineering and rubber industries, in heat and electricity generation, and in the wood working industry.

Productivity of labour rose by 4.6 percent in the January-July period while the planned target was 4.0 percent. The higher productivity of labour ensured 87 percent of the growth of production.

The planned rate of supplies of machinery and equipment for capital construction and for exports to socialist countries was exceeded in the seven months of 1978.

The unfavourable weather impedes the harvest of grain, rape and early potatoes. Harvest was made on 12.7 percent of the total area under agricultural plants by the end of July.

The purchase of cattle for slaughter was 80,700 tons higher in the January-July 1978 period over the same period of last year, the purchase of milk was higher by 69.8 million liters and of eggs by 39.8 million. The volume of building work rose by 5.2 percent in the first seven months of this year compared with the same period last year, and 56.0 percent of this year's plan was fulfilled.

In foreign trade, imports were going up more quickly than exports. The rate of growth was--with the exception of exports to non-socialist countries--higher than the yearly target. 54.9 percent of the exports and 53.0 percent of the imports planned for this year were realized by the end of July.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Congratulates SRV President

LD191048Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0254 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed to President of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang a congratulatory message in cordial terms on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

"As one of the closest comrades-in arms of the unforgotten Comrade Ho Chi Minh, as an outstanding revolutionary leader and devoted internationalist, you are making an invaluable contribution to consolidating and developing Vietnam's close relations with the socialist fraternal states. Allow me to sincerely thank you for your untiring efforts devoted to continually consolidating and deepening the close friendly relations between our two peoples and states," the message says.

Erich Honecker expressed the certainty that the Vietnamese people will accomplish great new successes in implementing the historic decisions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as well as in defending its independence and sovereignty, and wished Ton Duc Thang the best of health, vigor and further success in carrying out his responsible tasks.

Cables on Afghan Holiday

LD191052Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's independence day. The message sent to Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, expresses sympathy for the developments introduced after the 27th of April of this year. Erich Honecker emphasizes the GDR's readiness to further deepen friendly relations between the two states.

Receives New Belgian Envoy

LD181450Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Friday received the Belgian ambassador, Dr Cyriel F.M. Lemmens, who presented his credentials. Ambassador Lemmens conveyed greetings from King Baudouin I, which were reciprocated by the chairman of the State Council.

In the ensuing discussion, both sides paid tribute to the positive development of relations between the states. They expressed the conviction that their further deepening was to mutual advantage and represented an important contribution to peace and detente.

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON CARTER'S VETO OF SENATE PROCUREMENT BILL

LD181208Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GM. 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Carter announced at his press conference yesterday that he would veto the arms procurement bill approved by the Senate. New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports:

It is not the magnitude of the vast sums intended for armaments but its distribution that Carter objects to. For example, he considers the construction of an aircraft carrier costing over $2 billion to be unnecessary and wants to devote this sum to the development of other armed services. The President blamed Congress for inflation and other economic failures. He also spoke on matters of foreign policy, stating that the United States did not intend to act as a mere intermediary at the As-Sadat-Begin meeting--which is due to start on 5 September at Camp David--because a new Middle East conflict would endanger the security of the United States as well.

The president said that trade with the Soviet Union benefited the United States and claimed that he wanted to impose restrictions on it only in cases where a certain business deal would serve to increase the military strength of the Soviet Union. He mentioned, by way of example, the delivery of the computer he banned last month. It will be recalled that this computer had been ordered by the Soviet news agency in order to facilitate the work of reporters covering the Moscow Olympics.

NEPSZABADSAG DISCUSSES WASHINGTON'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD181250Y Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI)--Friday's NEPSZABADSAG comments in a lengthy article on Washington's Mideast policy and the developments in the Middle East.

The daily reminds that the Mideast policy of Carter's administration has undergone a curious transformation. "In the beginning, the new administration, too, was professing that it considered the realization of peace in the Middle East a major task. Discarding the tactics of "small steps" applied by Kissinger and Ford earlier, the new government committed itself to a comprehensive settlement. At the same time it had to admit that the Soviet Union, as co-chairman of the Geneva conference, would have to play an irreplaceable part in the process of settlement and that no lasting agreement could be reached without involving the Palestinian Arabs, without taking due note of their interests... in the Soviet-American joint declaration, which was made public in October, 1977. The Carter administration--complying with the above--confirmed its willingness to resume the Geneva conference which then had been discontinued for four years already, and to cooperate with the Soviet Union as well as to promote such a settlement in the Middle East that would involve freeing the occupied Arab territories from Israeli occupation and restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. However, it soon became clear that Washington did not mean to follow the above track, NEPSZABADSAG points out, emphasizing in the past period the Carter government "parted with the promises of its earlier declarations at a speed hardly traceable."

"From the point of urging the convocation of the Geneva conference destined to help implement the UN resolutions, the Carter government has been carried as far as backing the separate talks between Egypt and Israel. Its efforts to reach constructive cooperation with the Soviet Union and to recognize the Palestinian rights have been replaced by bids to become a sole Mid-east mediator. A stark opposition of the independent Palestinian state has taken the place of the often-mentioned-before notion of a "Palestine country" writes the Budapest paper.

The HSWP central daily then gives a historic survey of American imperialism's neocolonialist strategy in the Middle East remarking that in the post-war period the United States gradually bestowed the role of the American gendarme, which was becoming increasingly inconvenient for it, on Israel.

"1973, the fourth Arab-Israeli war, the oil embargo of the Arab countries and the dollar crisis were such a lesson for the United States that it made Washington revise to some extent its Mideast policy. The essence of the new strategy lies in 'balancing', which means that American imperialism is trying to stand on 'both feet' in the Middle East, that is to lean simultaneously on its old partner (Israel), and by raising vain hopes in them--on Egypt. They want to take advantage of As-Sadat's readiness to submit and include Egypt into the American sphere of influence as a part of a campaign of activating the reactionary systems of the Arab world," the daily claims.

The Saudi-Egyptian-Sudani alliance in the Red Sea region is openly directed against the progressive Arab and African systems.... Looking at the consequences of the Egyptian-Israeli separate bargain it is obvious that Egypt's separation from the front fighting Israeli aggression, the division of the Arab world, the provocative incitement of the Lebanese crisis and internal fight inside the Palestine resistance movement are all in connection with American strategic aims and Israel's expansionist efforts," the Budapest daily underlines pointing out that "it would be an error to attribute too great importance to the debates that flare up from time to time between Washington and Tel Aviv."

NEPSZABADSAG points out also that the Mideast region has for long been an important beachhead for American soldiery. American arms deliveries to Israel, Iran and to Saudi Arabia and Egypt lately seem to verify the supposition that American imperialism is trying to form a comprehensive military-political organization in the Middle East and in the region of the Persian Bay."

"Why did the tactics of 'small steps' lead to a dead-end street and why didn't the Jerusalem 'psychological breakthrough' turn into real the hopes connected with it? Israel has only returned a handful of sand on the Sinai Peninsula and continues to insist firmly on keeping the occupied Palestinian territories. [Word indistinct] Jordan and the Gaza region. On the other hand the Egyptian concession--denial of the Palestinians' right to an independent state and exclusion of the PLO from the settlement--is extremely significant.

However, even these major concessions proved to be insufficient to reach a separate agreement. Such an agreement can only be justified in the eye of the Arab world if it fits into the frame of a somewhat broader settlement. This is why Washington considers it an affair of the heart to include also Jordan and Syria into the bargaining...it is obvious that there is no other way out of this dead-end street than resumption of the Geneva conference with the participation of all parties concerned--including the PLO.

It is visible that the more permissive Israel's only negotiating partner. Egypt, becomes, the more stubborn it will turn itself. Lasting and solid peace can only be reached in the Middle East if all consequences of the Israeli aggression are abolished. The earlier this truth is recognized by the Washington circles who govern the American policy the better from the point of view of peace in the region and in the world," NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes in conclusion.

PAL LOSONCZI SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION DAY

LD202252Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts of speech by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, given on 20 August to mark Constitution Day at a joint commemorative festivity of leaders of Magyar tribes settling in Hungary and a meeting of workers and peasants in Czongrad County held at the millenium monument in the vicinity of Opusztaszer]

[Text] [Losonczi--begin recording] The parliamentary deputies have chosen the day commemorating Stephen I, the founder of our state, for the date when the people's constitution came into force. By doing this, they stressed the fact that we regard King Stephen's act of founding the state as our own. This act, in constructing a state and shaping a society through his work, is to us King Stephen's most meaningful act in influencing history. This is the greatness with which he recognized and carried out in practice the transformation of the country from an obsolete mode of society and way of life into a new era foreshadowing the future.

A generation has passed since our constitution came into force. We have become more experienced in many things; in the knowledge of our own efforts, orientation and results today we can more deeply and effectively comprehend the greatness and significance of the work carried out by King Stephen. Today we understand and know in its fullness that the foundation of a state, or the construction of a socialist state, is not a simple act and is not simply a legislative business but the outcome of relentless activity, everyday work and continuing effort. Just like 1,000 years ago, the Hungarian state was not established overnight and the Hungarian nation did not move on to the path of progressive simply with the coronation ceremony, so, similarly, our socialist world has not been and will not be completely built from one day to the next. We have had to and still have to struggle, work and make sacrifices. Parallel with this recognition the 20th of August has become and will become richer in content, more extensive and more profound in thoughts as a day of festivity permeating the sentiments and thoughts of our people ever more completely.

The celebration of 20 August takes a unique place among our holidays. It does not differ from the others mainly in its atmosphere but in the uniqueness of its contents. While most of our great national holidays are characterized by the fact that they are completely associated with one single event, one principle and one thought and framework of ideas, this particularly beautiful summer festivity of ours surpasses the others by provoking thoughts and sentiments among us that are manifold and have different concepts as embodied in the symbols of this holiday. This is not only so in the case of the past and the present but also with respect to the future. The 20th of August is, first and foremost, the day of the foundation of our state and it is the day of our constitution.

The basic principles of our constitution have been proven right by life. At the time of its drafting it faithfully reflected existing social, political and economic conditions. With the flexible and progressive summing up of the trends manifest in the conditions and the situation prevailing 3 decades ago, it opened up vast opportunities for development and gave an up-to-date answer to the vital and historic questions involved in the development of the Hungarian people and of the country. [end recording]

The constitution which is nearly 30 years old, comprises our achievements and our present-day life. It recorded, for the first time, that a classless society was being built in Hungary and that the working class had, in alliance with the peasantry, taken over the position of power.

[Losonczi--begin recording] The alliance of peasants and workers itself has gone through a great deal of development. The leading class of society, the working class, never kept it secret from its ally that this alliance had been formed in the interests of the emergence of socialism. This formulation also contained the overt declaration that the alliance of the two fraternal classes was dependent on the fact that the peasant economy would turn to the road of socialism and of the cooperatives. This was an elementary precondition to the rise of the peasantry on a social scale and of the radical improvement of its living conditions.

It is now a good decade and a half after the socialist transformation of agriculture. Large-scale socialist agriculture proves by itself that neither our cooperative and agrarian policy nor the alliance of workers and peasants was the outcome of tactical considerations. The alliance of workers and peasants is not only the solid foundation of our sytem but is also a means and a condition for abolishing the secular differences between the different classes. [end recording]

Afterward Pal Losonczi spoke about the way in which the lives of the basic social classes had changed and how, with the increased urbanization of agricultural work, the day of our constitution also became the commemoration of the foundation of the alliance of workers and peasants. This day is also the festivity of newly baked bread. In accordance with tradition, and this is the same after this year's difficult harvest, the country's bread is already stored away on this day. The president of the Presidential Council spoke on the occasion of the profound contents of this beautiful summer festivity about the work carried out in the period of nearly 8 months during the present year and how the plans of the Fifth 5-Year Plan for this period have been successfully completed. The thoughts that followed in his speech also outlined the future.

[Losonczi--begin recording] The class relations of our society are characterized by the fact that, building on the alliance of workers and peasants, the ever more complete national unity is unfolding ever more extensively and intensively through the identity of basic interests and as a result of creative cooperation. What the great figures of our nation dreamed about for centuries has indeed become reality in our days. The socialist program of society and its reality force the unity of the nation. National unity, founded on socialist principles, is the foundation pillar of our policies and plans too. We regard the unity and cohesion of the working people and their agreement with the party's policy a manifestation of the intention of realizing our great national goals through action; and today there is an indispensable need for this unity, just as at any time before, for the purpose of carrying out the tasks awaiting us which have become more numerous and more difficult. [end recording]

APRO ADDRESSES CONSTITUTION DAY MEETING IN BARANYA COUNTY

LD210216Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Speech by Antal Apro, National Assembly president and MSZMP Politburo member, at Sellye, in Baranya County, on 20 August on the occasion of Constitution Day--recorded]

[Excerpt] The notion of human rights has been in the dictionary of ambitious civilians for 700 years as part of the struggle to eradicate feudal privileges and prominence. The American war of independence, the great French Revolution and, in their wake, the 12 points of the youth of the 1848 march, defined and enacted these rights at that time. Later, after World War II, the United Nations issued a document entitled the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At that time we were not yet members of the United Nations, but not long after we were admitted we signed it.

It is all the more peculiar that in these days when the imperialist propaganda machinery has begun a noisy campaign under the slogan of human rights against the socialist countries, at the time of the beginning of the campaign the signature of the United States was not yet on the UN declaration. They signed this document only recently, nearly 30 years late.

We consider it important on this occasion to also point out that there are local wars in various parts of the world as imperialist powers take repressive measures on a large scale against African peoples struggling for their freedom. We consider it important to emphasize once again where we belong internationally, on whose side we stand and what our aims are.

Our international contacts are continually widening and developing. We are present and make our voices heard at international forums, at bilateral and multilateral interstate negotiations and meetings, during which we receive representatives of other nations, heads of state and members of government serving international detente. Visits by state and party leaders of the Hungarian People's Republic to other countries serve this objective. This is proven by the visits to Hungary of premiers of many countries, party and government leaders such persons as the shah of Iran, the president of Libya and many others from various regions of the world.

The credit and weight of our word in international life has strengthened; even the United States acknowledges this as proven by the return of our crown jewels, our legitimate national property. They have granted us most-favored-nation status in the American market, but we did not make any sort of ideological concession. Keeping equality and mutual advantages in mind, we are widening our contacts with every state that is willing to cooperate with us.

I will mention that after 14 years of negotiations, we recently normalized relations with the Vatican. Our contacts with the FRG, Italy and Austria are becoming wider. With the latter we have agreed to abolish compulsory visas. This means that even more tourists will come here, which will help our foreign exchange situation. The many Austrian tourists will, of course, also cause problems--more hotels, restaurants must be built, especially in the Western countries. But these are the so-called sweeter problems.

SARLOS ADDRESSES MASS MEETING IN DEBRECEN

LD192020Y Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 19 (MTI)--Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, made a festive speech in front of more than 68,000 people at a mass meeting held on Saturday at the east Hungarian town of Debrecen on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the enactment of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic on August 20th.

By way of introduction, Istvan Sarlos paid tribute to the importance of Constitution Day, which recalls also the memory of King Stephen I, founder of the Hungarian state, and is also a symbol of the worker-peasant alliance. Then he touched upon the national unity that has developed under socialist conditions. Speaking about the revolutionary past before the liberation and about successes of the socialist building work, Istvan Sarlos said among other things:

"The slogan had been a communist one, the goal, however, promised the realization of general interests and therefore besides the party members also non-party members, workers, peasants, scientists, artists and officials had been present when realizing the idea. The situation is the same today, too. Materialists and believers, Hungarians and nationalities living in our country, workers of factories and cooperative farms, are in the same way cooperating in implementing the targets and tasks set by the party.

CAMP DAVID 'INITIATIVE' CONSIDERED CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

LD181814Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug, PAP--In its commentary on the forthcoming Carter-Begin-As-Sadat meeting, due to take place in Camp David, the Warsaw daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE stressed that the new U.S. initiative marks a considerable change in that country's Middle Eastern policy. For a quarter of a century the U.S. has supported Israel in its policy against Arab countries in general and, since An-Nasir's revolution, against Egypt in particular. By breaking allied relations with the Soviet Union As-Sadat prompted the former U.S. administration to take a more balanced, though still pro-Israeli stance, and first of all to assume the role of an "honest mediator' between the adversaries. It was a classic and traditional method of American diplomacy of "good services" which allowed Washington to stay out of the dispute. Carter has opened the third stage [words indistinct] direct participation in a diplomatic gambling, and thus in the possibility of sharing both success and failure.

If Carter, the daily goes on, breaks off with tradition, which was a sign of caution and far-sightedness in the troublesome area of diplomacy, then he must have pretty good reasons for doing so. It seems that President Carter is not very much alarmed by the "leaks" from Cairo of As-Sadat's alleged attempt to start a new Middle East war.

He must have been alarmed by something else. Rumours started spreading from As-Sadat's entourage that after the fiasco of his "peace initiative," threatened with isolation in the Arab world and the mounting wave of nationalism in its own country, the Egyptian leader decided to go to Canossa [as received] and join again the all-Arab anti-Israeli fold, which would mean a real failure of the American policy.

Carter's move also has a hidden anti-Soviet edge. It means an American requiem for the Geneva conference co-chaired by the U.S. and the USSR. In other words, it expresses the will to eliminate Moscow from political negotiations in that region of the world, the daily concludes.

COMMENTARIES ON NATO DISARMAMENT STAND, CSSR DEVELOPMENTS

LD210836Y Warsaw PAP in English 0517 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Aug, PAP--Beginning of a new school year, Gierek's meeting with American industrialist Armand Hammer, and TRYBUNA LUDU fete in Lodz are the main home news items frontpaged in today's papers.

World reports deal with violent protests of the Cambodians against Pol Pots' regime, protest in Nicaragua against dictatorial rule by Somoza, great fire in an Abadan cinema in Iran thought to be a sabotage attack, continuing government crisis in Portugal, bomb attacks on British Army headquarters in the FRG, and the seventh round of debates of the Law of the Sea Conference to open in New York today. Commentaries are reviewed below.

Under the headline "Pershing II: Hitting Europe" the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries a commentary which reads in part:

"The admiration for the technical characteristics of the Pershing II missile has made the NATO staff officers blind to the political dangers which the deployment of this weapon would entail."

"How can the existence of this weapon be made compatible with the signed and negotiated disarmament agreements? This question has been asked by nobody either in Brussels or in Washington. Therefore, if disarmament is to be the first target for the Pershing II missile, the NATO staff officers can be sure of a direct hit", says the daily.

"The 1970's are, from the point of view of the results accomplished in the economic and social policy, the most successful and fruitful period in the development of the Socialist Czechoslovakia", states TRYBUNA LUDU in a lengthy editorial.

"The unquestionable achievements and profound transformations in Czechoslovakia deserve particular recognition as they have taken place almost immediately after one of the most difficult periods in the country's history. It came about as a result of activities pursued by the rightist and opportunistic forces in 1968.

"The hostile activity aimed against Czechoslovakia was at the same time an attack on socialism as such, it also aimed to undermine the balance of forces in Europe. For us Poles--considering the Polish nation's historical experience--it posed a particularly grave threat.

Thanks to internationalist assistance extended to Czechoslovakia by fraternal socialist countries and the offensive activity of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, representatives of the rightist opportunism were isolated and their ambitions, and calculations of the imperialist forces which backed them, fizzled out.

The successes of the fraternal Czechoslovakia (?achieved) in the past few years have become possible, first of all, thanks to the consolidation of the Marxist-Leninist character of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, growth of its internal strength, unity and the ability of action thanks to the strengthening of its leading role in the society. The consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian internationalism has been an important premise for the successes scored by the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Poland and Czechoslovakia are linked by especially close ties. We are linked by the idea of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and common goals and strivings. Polish-Czechoslovak friendship and cooperation keep developing to the benefit of our fraternal states and nations.

GIEREK, WRZASZCZYK RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMAN

LD1922147 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today received Dr Armand Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Problems connected with economic cooperation, mainly in chemicals, were discussed. The meeting was attended by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GIEREK, PINKOWSKI VISIT CIECHANOW VOIVODSHIP

LD1823257 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Ciechanow Voivodship played host today to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, who was accompanied by Jozef Pinkowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, and the administrators of the voivodship, who visited the biggest state farm in the Mazovia region at Ksiezydwor near Dzialdowo.

At Ksiezydwor the first secretary of the party Central Committee acquainted himself with the work of the agricultural services enterprise and visited local social and cultural amenities.

Edward Gierek also visited the voivodship center for agricultural development at Roswietek near Plonsk, where he toured experimental plantations of corn and soybeans.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON CSSR ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 1968

LD190958Y Warsaw PAP in English 0512 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[From the press review: ZYCIE WARSZAWY Commentary on Czechoslovakia]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Aug, PAP--In a commentary on Czechoslovakia as Poland's neighbour and economic partner, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"Poland's southern neighbour, Czechoslovakia, has many well-grounded reasons for pride and satisfaction over its achievements in the past decade. It is enough to compare the production output in the particular years of the 1960s with the 1970s to see how fast and many-sided has the progress been in all sectors of Czechoslovak economy. Nor should it be difficult to see how many new cars appeared on the nation's roads and how many semi-detached and one-family houses were built by Czechs and Slovaks in that period, as well as how much have their savings accounts grown over that period."

"Ten years ago--as we all remember--antisocialist elements together with advocates of revanchist tendencies had tried to stop Czechoslovakia in her socialist development and tear her away from her nearest, natural allies and friends.

"The world remembers well what a threat, and not only to detente, but also to the overall balance of forces in Europe--and at the same time to peace as well--was the attempt, initiated by certain well-known circles, to pull Czechoslovakia out of the socialist commonwealth.

"The internationalist support extended to the Czechoslovak people and the nation's progressive forces by the brotherly socialist countries had thwarted this and similar plans. As a result, all calculations and longings of the international reactionary forces to 'bail Czechoslovakia out' of the socialist camp and 'return her to the free-European family' had come to nothing. No wonder that right there in these reactionary quarters hue and cry was raised which has not died down ever since.

"The anti-Czechoslovak campaign serves among other things to distract the public's attention from the real problems and contradictions occurring in the Western world. Ever more people understand that this is really so and thus the psychological effects of this campaign, despite heavy efforts and material outlays, are rather miserable.

"Nothing came of the broad schemes aimed to isolate Czechoslovakia politically and economically. The international and economic position of Czechoslovakia has not only been not weakened but to the contrary--it has clearly and tangibly risen both in Europe and worldwide. Czechoslovakia's prestige as a developed socialist country has grown even higher. It is a prestige of a nation pursuing a policy of coexistence and peaceful, constructive cooperation with all countries regardless of their social system."

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF PRC'S HUA KUO-FENG

Talks Continue 17 Aug

LD181328Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/1978--The official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, continued on Thursday, August 17, in the morning and in the afternoon, in the same atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding.

The talks were attended--for Romania by Comrades: Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, Georghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Musat, secretary of the [words indistinct] of the RCP, Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania, head of the group of advisers to the president of the republic, Ioan Avram, members of the CC of the RCP, minister of the machine-building industry, Stefan Birlea, member of the CC of the RCP, cabinet director of the general secretary of the party and the president of the republic, Florea Dumitrescu, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador in Peking, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Vasile Sandru, (?director) in the ministry of foreign affairs.
For China by comrades: Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Chiao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China, Huang Hua, member of the CPC Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs, Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, deputy director of the general office of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Yu Chan, vice minister, of foreign affairs, Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, Sun Yu-yu, vice minister, the First Ministry of Mechanical Industry, Li Ting-chuan, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, Ho Feng-chi, activist at the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, Yu Hung-liang, deputy director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Chiang Wen-ching, deputy director in the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Ceausescu, Hua Tour Bucharest

LD181340Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18 Aug--The Bucharesters again had the opportunity of meeting Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng who, on Thursday morning, August 17 visited a representative industrial unit in Bucharest--the heavy machines enterprise--and also new residential districts.

The Romanian and Chinese party and state leaders were accompanied on this visit by Comrades Manea Manescu, Ion Dinca, and Gheorghe Oprea.

Participating were also Comrades Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua and the other Chinese officials accompanying Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his official and friendly visit in Romania.

On leaving the Republic Palace, after concluding the second round of talks Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng were greeted with special warmth, choice esteem and valuation, by a great number of citizens who gathered in the palace square. There was an enthusiastic atmosphere, long and strong cheers resounded. Those present expressed in this way their satisfaction for the fresh Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue, a significant proof of the relations of traditional friendship and comradely cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

From the Republic Palace, the file of official cars made for Berceni District, driving through the festively adorned big boulevards of the capital city, lined by thousands upon thousands of citizens who warmly cheered the two party and state leaders. Ovations and cheers could be heard everywhere, little Romanian and Chinese flags were waved and the crowds chanted "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng."

In Berceni District--a vast housing development--Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng were expected by a large number of citizens of this genuine satellite town, inhabited by well-nigh 100,000 people. The youthfulness of the district can also be noted owing to new and big sites everywhere, where tens upon tens of other blocs of flats, shops and other public buildings are being built.

To the enthusiastic applause of the thousands of citizens, the file of cars drove along the Metalurgiei Boulevard leading to the heavy machines enterprise, which holds an important place in the ample process of the country's industrialization. The history of this big and up-to-date unit is closely linked, just as so many other units of socialism, to the name of the general secretary of the party, because it is the fruit of his thought and initiative of building and developing in this area of the capital city a strong enterprise of the Romanian machine-building industry.

The heavy machines enterprise was festively adorned. The state flags of Romania and China surrounded the wish "Welcome to Our Enterprise, Distinguished Guests." Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng were met by Ioa Avram, minister of the machine building industry, by executives of the speciality industrial central, by members of the working people's council and enterprise management, by representatives of the municipality and District Five of the capital city party organisations.

Young workers offered Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng bouquets of flowers. A guard of honor, formed of members of the patriotic guards and young people of the military training detachments, presented arms.

Those come to welcome the distinguished guests uninterruptedly chanted "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng," and cheered with enthusiasm the two communist parties, the Romanian and Chinese peoples. This was, just as on the day of the arrival of the messengers of the Chinese people, an enthusiastic manifestation, a genuine holiday of Romanian-Chinese friendship.

The visit started with the presentation of a brief history of the enterprise. With the aid of some dummies, Engineer Nicu Constantin, general manager of the power, metallurgical and hoisting machine industrial central, described the present development stage of the enterprise which produces a wide range of power and technological equipment on a par with world technique. The enterprise is a continuous and genuine building site. By the end of this decade it will double its production capacity. New production capacities are being built, high capacity equipment is being assembled, important investments are being realized which, this year alone, will total more than 750 million lei.

A suggestive map shows 17 countries where the enterprise exports basic products--turbo-generators, turbine rotors and casings, ship helms, cement lines, drill pipes, etc.

The guests learned of the permanent support the collectivity of this big unit received from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who, several times paid a working visit there, giving valuable indications for the modernization of the production processes and promotion of the most efficient ways and forms of scientifically organizing and managing production.

The guests were informed that the recently revised plan provisions of the current five-year plan, following the recommendations and indications given by the party general secretary when he took part in the general meeting of working people held this year, include new objectives for the development and updating of production. The programme for the assimilation of new products includes 1-650 mw turbo-generators. More than 70 new products are [words indistinct] the end of the current five-year plan period. These will equip the new industrial units now being built or envisaged in the power, metallurgical, chemical and building materials branches, fact which gives a real image of the capacity of this diligent collectivity, of its determination to assimilate the latest technologies.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, the officials accompanying them were invited to see round the most representative work places.

At the mechanically welded parts factory, producing steel converters of a 150-ton liquid steel capacity, just as 100 ton electric furnaces, thermo-power equipment, condensers and other complex installations, the distinguished guests learned of the preoccupations of the enterprise's collectivity, directed towards raising the efficiency of production and work, expressed by the introduction of the new economic mechanism, task traced by the national conference of December 1977.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the other Chinese guests watched with interest the advanced technological procedures successfully applied in the enterprise such as automatic welding in slag bath or plasma steel cutting. The guests were also shown several products recently assimilated like the 5.5 mw annular motor for driving the 3,000 ton cement mills during 25 hours, synthesis columns, chemical and metallurgical equipment, just as many high performance parts imported till recently.

The director of the enterprise, Emandil Babici, showed the guests electric power equipment and chemical plants. Presented were also the possibilities of cooperating in manufacturing equipment for the metallurgical industry--coking plants, steel plants, rolling mills. The experts of the specialty industrial central referred to the negotiations between the two countries for the building of electric power equipment and building-material equipment in the People's Republic of China by this enterprise.

During the visit, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng inquired about the technical performances of products like installations for capitalizing bituminous shales and about the efficiency of the equipment the enterprise is endowed with.

The same interest in the fruitful activity of the enterprise collectivity was manifest also by the guests at the turbo-generator factory, which was visited next. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng learned about the way in which various thermo power groups are produced, requesting explanations as regards their operating parametres stopping at the testing stand, where the ninth sample of the most complex product manufactured so far by the enterprise is tested.

The 330 mw turbo-generator, used by some electric power stations in the country, the leader of the Chinese party and state appreciated the technical capacities reached by the Romanian machine building industry in the years of socialism, the up-to-date conception and efficiency of organizing work and production. [sentences as received]

Just as every time when he is amidst collectivities of working people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu inquired about the way in which the annual plan tasks are being implemented, that provide for a 23.9 percent additional net output as to the previous year, about the rate of building the new productive capacities and about their aspects of the production activity. The general secretary of the party gave fresh indications concerning better organization of work, full use of production spaces and equipment capacities.

During the visit, the workers, technicians and engineers of the heavy machines enterprise warmly welcomed the party and state leaders of Romania and China in token of warm hospitality, workers of all ages often offered Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng red carnations, wishing them welcome and very good health.

On leaving, warmly congratulating the collectivity of the enterprise, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng wrote in the visitor's book "The construction and expansion of your enterprise is a live expression of the high rate, independent development of the national economy by the Romanian working class and people, by the Romanian Communist Party, at head with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. We wish you wholeheartedly to record ever bigger achievements in further developing and updating your unity."

The enterprise management offered to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng an album with images mirroring the special technical achievements of the collectivity of workers, technicians and engineers of the unit.

When parting from Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, that industrious collectivity strongly acclaimed "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng," "R.C.P.-C.P.C."

Next, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, accompanied by the Romanian and Chinese officials, were guests of the population in the Drumul Taberei District. The route led first to the large highways of Berceni having on both sides imposing blocks of flats, to other districts of the capital city with old traditions of fight and work. Along the route, thousands upon thousands of citizens, young and old, men and women, hailed warmly and enthusiastically the two party and state leaders, acclaimed them. Expressing satisfaction for the fresh summit meeting, for the visit the most authorized representative of the great Chinese people is paying to Socialist Romania.

The official file of cars stopped at the No 5 commercial complex in this modern district of Bucharest.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng were most respectfully greeted by the members of the bureau of the seven district party committee and of the executive committee of the district people's council. On both sides of the entrance to this commercial unit, there were thousands of inhabitants who applauded at length and chanted slogans for the lasting friendship between our parties, countries and peoples. Steadily waving large red scarfs, young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons welcomed, with the gaiety of their age, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, offering them big bouquets of carnations. The crowd was acclaiming "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng."

With the aid of a dummy, which shows in an extremely small space what has been built on the 470 hectares since the opening of the first building site until now, Alexandru Budesteanu, chief architect of the capital city informed the distinguished guests about the present and future of this satellite town of Bucharest.

Following the translation into life of the general town development plan of the country's capital city, the special care shown by our party and state leadership, by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, for the housing question, for the tenacious work of the architects and building workers, the high mechanisation level, one of the biggest districts is taking shape in that part of the city. Blocs of flats, having about 60,000 flats, inhabited by over 160,000 people have been built there so far. The big number of high cranes is a proof of the fact that in Drumul Taberei building work proceeds still at an intense rate. In the final stage, the district will have 70,000 flats and more than 200,000 residents.

In answer to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's question namely how tall are the buildings, the chief architect of the capital city answered that in this district the tallest blocs of flats are those with eight and ten floors, height which will not be exceeded in the future.

Special attention was shown throughout the building period for social establishments and green areas. The district has many schools, up-to-date shops, dispensaries. In the areas in between the blocs of flats, genuine flower gardens were laid out with the contribution of the tenants, thousands upon thousands of decorative bushes planted. A fine park was arranged with the participation of the residents in the heart of the district, with many sports and recreational facilities. The distinguished guests were informed that in the districts' central well, a modern civic centre is to be arranged in the place of the former concrete preparation factory.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng were invited to visit the shop in front of which they stood. Going through the main departments, the distinguished guest noted the great variety of goods on display and their fine arrangement.

On departure, the crowd bade farewell with the same warmth, esteem and friendship, feelings that characterized in fact the whole visit in the capital city. The way back to the residence took the distinguished guests through part of the Militari District, another telling proof of the rate at which Romania's capital city is turning into a modern socialist metropolis.

Attend Gala Performance

LD181425Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18 Aug--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, attended on Thursday evening a gala show given in honour of the distinguished Chinese guests by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education at the Palace of Sports and Culture of Bucharest.

Comrades Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Emil Draganescu, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Uglar, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet, Ioan Ursu, Vasile Marin, Vasile Musat, members of the C.C. of the R.C.P., of the State Council and of the government, veterans of the communist and working-class movement of Romania, executives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, directors of enterprises and secretaries of party committees of big industrial units of the capital city, personalities of our cultural and scientific life, generals, many working people of Bucharest enterprises and institutions also attended.

The audience also included Comrades Chi Teng-hui, Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua, Chang Yao-tzu, Chiao Shih, Yu Chan, Chen Chieh, Sun You-yu and other officials accompanying Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his visit in our country.

Attending were Florea Dumitrescu, Romania's ambassador in Peking, and Li Ting-chuan, China's ambassador in Bucharest.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest, other members of the diplomatic corps.

When arriving at the Palace of Sports and Culture, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the other Chinese guests were welcomed with feelings of deep love and esteem. Thousands of Bucharesters on the esplanade of the imposing edifice, showed again the sincere friendship with which the messengers of the Chinese people were surrounded from the very moment of their arrival in our country. "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng" was uninterruptedly chanted. Young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons manifested their love for the two party and state leaders, for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, offered them carnations.

On entering the official box, the two (?party) and state leaders were greeted by the audience with long and enthusiastic applause. Those present chanted "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng," giving expression to the feelings of high esteem and valuation our entire people nurtures for the two party and state leaders, of full satisfaction for the Romanian-Chinese summit talks which are meant to raise the lasting links of friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal collaboration between our countries, parties and peoples onto new stages.

The state anthems of the People's Republic of China and of the Socialist Republic of Romania were played.

The hall, witness at so many outstanding political events, was festively adorned. Above the official box, there were the pictures of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng framed by the state flags of the two countries.

On the other side, above the stage, there were the arms of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the People's Republic of China being symbolically joined, suggestive of the lasting relations linking our peoples, their wish to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration.

The show, a suggestive synthesis of artistic creation, mirrored in a high standing the free and dignified life of the two peoples, their common aspirations to peace, happiness and progress. Conceived as a succession of musical and choreographic moments, the show was on a whole a telling expression of the friendship linking the two peoples. The show began, significantly, with the choral piece "Homeland, My Faith", a profound patriotic and mobilizing message, devoted to the ardent love of our entire people for the homeland and party.

Ballet suites, thematic dances, vocal and instrumental pieces inspired by the realities in Socialist Romania highlighted the beauty and originality of contemporary artistic creation, powerfully stimulated by the "Song of Romania" national festival.

Worth mentioning are the songs and dances of the young Pioneers, Homeland's Falcons and members of the U.T.C. through which the offsprings of the country praise the happy childhood in a free and prosperous country, the wonderful living conditions and learning facilities secured in our society to the young generation.

Another important moment of the show, punctuated by strong applause, was the "Dance of Rich Crops", a Chinese dance illustrating the diligence of the workers in the fields and the effort of the Chinese people for turning China into a powerful and flourishing socialist country.

The Romanian and Chinese folklore pieces, proofs of the creative genius of the two peoples which were included in the show made up an authentic image of the vitality and beauty of their folk art, inspired by their life, struggle and aspirations to peace, social justice and progress. Well-known soloists of folk music of our country, presenting besides Romanian songs, sang in Chinese the "Song of Hong Hu Lake", a hymn to the beauties of the nature in friendly China and the "Song of the Shooters", inspired by the fight for national liberation.

After the well-known "Skylark", the choral piece "Song of the Great Road" followed, evoking important moments of the heroic fight waged by the Chinese People's Army during the war for the country's liberation.

The Chinese productions convincingly and movingly portrayed aspects from the life and work of the people of the friendly country, brought into relief the value of its millenary culture. The deep-going changes occurring today throughout the friendly country, try, images of the Chinese people's fight for liberty and a better life were rendered with great moving power by song and dance.

The suite of Romanian folk dances and of those of the coinhabiting nationalities of our country, representing the main ethnographical regions of Romania, rendered the joy of work in brotherhood, the optimism of the Romanian people which, closely rallied around the party and full master of its destiny, builds its new and happy life.

The gala show ended with the patriotic song "Union Is Written on the Tricolour", which signs in its verses the many-century aspirations of the Romanian people for liberty and union, of completing and defending its national being, the resolve of our entire nation to build Socialism and communism in the beloved homeland.

The show, a first class artistic event, was most successful, the beauty of the performance, the skill of our artists having been rewarded with long applause.

The success of the show was also due to the choirs of the "George Enescu" state philharmonic, of the Romanian radio and television, the artistic ensembles "Doina" of the army, of the Union of Communist Youth and the "Rapsodia Romania", the ballet company of the Romanian Opera House, the artistic formations "Ciocirlia", "Doina Bucurestiului", "Miorita", "Marama", well-known vocal, instrumental and ballet soloists, young Pioneers and Homeland's Falcons.

The interpreters were offered baskets with flowers on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were acclaimed again by the participants in the show as also by the thousands of Bucharesters on the platform in front of the Palace of Sports and Culture. "Ceausescu-Hua Kuo-feng" was strongly chanted.

The two party and state leaders answered friendly these warm manifestations of esteem and valuation.

Hold Unscheduled Talks 18 Aug

LD181724Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, August 18, (TANJUG)--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hua Kuo-feng this morning had their second meeting outside the envisaged visit schedule in order to continue their discussion regarding bilateral cooperation and the international life. This unexpected decision on further talks within the summit was the reason for the postponement of Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Brasov and Ploesti. This morning's talks between the two leaders lasted close to two hours.

Conclude Official Talks

AU181808Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Central Committee chairman and PRC State Council premier, concluded today. Romanian and Chinese officials participated in the talks.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding, the sides briefed each other in detail on socialist construction activities and achievements in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the intensive effort made by the Romanian people to implement the decisions of the 11th RCP Congress and the recent national party conference and to carry out the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. He also stressed the successes attained in fulfilling the 5-year plan, insuring the country's socioeconomic flourishing and raising the people's living standard.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presented the Chinese people's action guidelines to implement the tasks set by the 11th CCP Congress and the 5th legislative session of the PRC National People's Congress on turning China into a modern and strongly developed socialist country by the turn of this century.

The sides then discussed matters concerning the relations between our parties, countries and peoples, which have long-standing and rich traditions. In this respect they stressed the particular importance of the official friendly visit to the PRC in May of this year by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, a visit which was a complete success, gave greater impetus to bilateral cooperation and turned a new page in the chronicle of Romanian-Chinese releations. They also emphasized the significance of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's present visit to Romania.

Examining the evolution of bilateral ties, both sides expressed profound satisfaction with strengthening and developing fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and CCP and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC. They also expressed the determination to increasingly expand and deepen these ties, on the basis of principles of mutual esteem and regard, independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual assistance and international solidarity.

The sides stressed that the lasting ties between the RCP and CCP play a decisive role in insuring the comprehensive development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC and between the Romanian and Chinese peoples.

The two sides expressed the determination to continue to expand and diversify cooperation at the state level, cooperation between mass and public organizations and between parliaments and other institutions of the two countries, and the exchange of experience in socialist construction between Romania and People's China.

The sides stressed with satisfaction the continuous development of trade exchanges and bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which will record an important increase during the current 5-year plan, compared with the previous 5-year plan. Along these lines, the sides stressed with satisfaction the particular importance of the agreement on long-term economic and technological cooperation signed during the official friendly visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the PRC in May 1978, as well as the importance of the conventions and protocols signed during Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's current official friendly visit to Romania, as a contribution to promoting broad forms of mutually advantageous economic cooperation, attaining industrial targets through joint efforts and insuring production sharing and cooperation on third markets.

The sides also agreed to develop scientific-technical cooperation in research, particularly in the latest branches of modern science and technology. The sides positively assessed the results attained in developing cooperation in culture, education, press, radio, television, tourism and sports and agreed that this cooperation should continue to expand in order to increasingly deepen mutual understanding and to cultivate friendship between the two peoples.

During the talks, the sides exchanged detailed views on the evolution of the international situation and on the complex problems facing contemporary mankind. They expressed the profound interest of Romania and China in establishing a climate of peace in the world, something which is indispensable for building the new social system in the two countries. The two sides attached particular importance to the struggle to insure the independence of peoples and equality of rights among all states, regardless of their size and economic and military potential and to eliminate force and the threat of force in interstate relations.

The sides reiterated the determination of the Romanian and Chinese peoples to consistently act, along with all other peoples, to eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, all forms of domination and diktat and the racist apartheid policy, to do away with economic underdevelopment and to build a new international economic order.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng reiterated the determination of the two countries and parties to strengthen cooperation at the world level, in order to increase their contribution to finding just and durable solutions, in the interest of all peoples, to the problems on which international peace and security as well as the construction of a better and more just world depend. Both sides expressed particular satisfaction with the complete success and fruitful results of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's official friendly visit as well as of the meetings and dialog between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, which mark a new and important moment in developing the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PRC, and between the RCP and CCP, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng invited Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to pay an official friendly visit to the PRC. Thanking the Chinese party-state leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Officials Attending Talks Reported

AU181940Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1902 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES, 18/8/78--On August 18, 1978, official talks ended between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The talks were attended: For Romania, by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., first deputy prime minister; Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Vasile Pungan, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister at the presidency of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chief of the group of advisers to the president of the republic; Ioan Avram, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of machine building industry; Stefan Birlea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., director of the office of the party general secretary and president of the republic; Florea Dumitrescu, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Romania's ambassador to Peking; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Vasile Sandru, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For China, by Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Chiao Tzu-Yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CCP, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Committee of the CCP; Huang Hua, member of the CC of the CCP, minister of foreign affairs; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CC of the CCP, and deputy director of the general office of the International Liaison Department of the CC of the CCP; Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade; Sun Yu-yu, vice minister of mechanical industry; Li Ting-chuan, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest; Ho Feng-chi, activist, the International Liaison Department of the CC of the CCP; Yu Hung-liang, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; Chang Wen-ching, deputy director, the Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

Hua Arrives in Brasov County

AU181423Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, accompanied by Comrade Manea Manescu and other Romanian and PRC officials, arrived this afternoon in Brasov County. At Timisul de Jos, the high-ranking guest's official residence during his stay in Brasov County, the CCP Central Committee chairman and PRC State Council premier was met by Comrade Gheorghe Dumitrache, first secretary of the Brasov County RCP Committee and chairman of the Brasov County People's Council.

Many citizens greeted the party-state leader of the friendly country with particular warmth and regard, thus expressing the conviction that the new Romanian-PRC summit dialog, which is proceeding in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding, will make a new and important contribution to developing relations of solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

18 Aug Activities Reported

AU182009Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1958 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/8/78--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, together with the Chinese officials visited on Friday, the Romanian counties of Prahova and Brasov. He was accompanied by Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs and by Romania's ambassador in Peking, Florea Dumitrescu.

In Ploesti, the Prahova County seat, the big "1 May" oilfield equipment works was visited, and in Brasov--the local tractors works.

Everywhere, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was extended a welcome full of warmth. In Brasov, the chairman of the executive committee of the county people's council gave a dinner in honour of Chairman Hua and of the other Chinese guests, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

County Official Hosts Dinner

AU182032Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 18 Aug 78 AU

[Text] The third day of the PRC delegation's visit concluded with the dinner given by Comrade Gheorghe Dumitrache, first secretary of the Brasov County RCP Committee, in honor of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and the other PRC comrades. Comrade Gheorghe Dumitrache and Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, toasted the health of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng and the friendship and solidarity between Romania and China and between our parties and peoples.

Hua, Manescu Visit Constanta Shipyard

AU191350Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Continuing his visit to a few counties in our country, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, is at this time at the Black Sea. The plane that carried Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Comrade Manea Manescu and the other Romanian and Chinese officials landed at the Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport. Numerous citizens extended an enthusiastic welcome to the distinguished guest, thus expressing their satisfaction with the current Romanian-Chinese summit dialog--a significant expression of the traditional relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Comrade Ion Tudor, first secretary of the Constanta County Party Committee and chairman of the county people's council, extended a warm welcome to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on behalf of all Constanta residents.

At noon, immediately after his arrival, the CCP Central Committee chairman and premier of the PRC State Council visited, together with the other officials, the Constanta shipyard, a powerful unit of the machine building industry of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Thousands of working people, residents of the city of Constanta, warmly welcomed the high-ranking guests along boulevards and streets where the official motorcade passed and at the shipyard entrance, thus showing their satisfaction with the continuously developing friendship between our parties, countries and peoples.

In the shipyard compound, Premier Hua Kuo-feng was greeted by members of the working people's council. Young people and workers at this large shipyard presented beautiful flowers and wished the guest a heartfelt welcome. The guests then visited the construction hall and docks where vessels are under various stages of construction. Using graphs and photographs, the specialists extensively informed the guest on the activity of this powerful unit and stressed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's constant concern and regard to continuously and smoothly increase the national economy and industry at a high rate--a framework within which the Constanta shipyard has also experienced greater development.

The hosts stressed that this year's output will increase more than twice as much as in 1975 and that labor productivity is now 75 percent higher than at the end of the last 5-year plan, and emphasized the increasingly greater role played by advanced technologies, efficient modern machines and equipment and by better organizing work and the production process in order to insure a greater economic efficiency at the shipyard. The hosts stressed that on this basis high-capacity vessels had been built for various purposes.

The distinguished guests enquired about the activity that is being carried out and expressed words of appreciation for the concerns of the Constanta shipbuilders. At the end of the visit, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng signed the Constanta shipyard honorary book.

The working people at this powerful unit of the Romanian machine building industry welcomed the high-ranking Chinese guests with esteem and gave them long ovations for the continuously developing friendship between our parties, countries and peoples.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Comrade Manea Manescu and the other Romanian and Chinese officials then left by automobile for the residence reserved for the distinguished guests at the Black Sea coast.

Visit Black Sea Resorts

AU1920130Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/8/1978--Continuing his visit in Constanta County, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, together with the Romanian and Chinese officials accompanying him, visited this afternoon resorts on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

The distinguished Chinese guest noted, on the occasion, the efforts made by Romania in the past decade to use most efficiently the climatic and natural conditions offered by the Romania coast. Along over 70 kilometres--from Navodari up to the Varna Veche commune--veritable pearls of resorts were built in an original and modern architectural style, outcome of the creative capability of the Romanian architests and building workers. The Romanian sea-side houses annually almost three million tourists from the country and from abroad.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was most appreciative of Romania's concern for turning Romanian tourism into a veritable industry, of providing the beneficiaries with the best rest and medical treatment conditions.

In the evening, the Constanta County Committee of the R.C.P. gave a dinner in honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the other Chinese guests.

Participating were Prime Minister Manea Manescu, the other Romanian officials accompanying the Chinese party and state leaders on his Romanian visit.

During the dinner, Ion Tudor, first secretary of the Constanta County Committee of the R.C.P., and Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial Party Committee, proposed toasts to the health of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the steady development of friendship, revolutionary solidarity and fraternal collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Return to Bucharest 20 Aug

AU201337Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Central Committee chairman and premier of the PRC State Council, met this morning with the people who live and work in the Cumpana Commune, Constanta County. The high-ranking guest was accompanied by Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and prime minister of the government, and by other Romanian and Chinese officials.

Welcomed with particular warmth by the commune's residents, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng became acquainted with the activity carried out here to increase the agricultural output and efficiency in this sector of activity. At the headquarters of the agricultural production cooperative, the hosts explained the evolution of economic indexes, supplied information on wheat, corn, vegetable and fruit crops and on increasing this unit's financial income.

The guests then visited an exhibition displaying agricultural products which offered a graphic picture of the results recorded by the Cumpana agricultural cooperative and by the entire intracooperative complex. They also visited some wheat, corn and soy fields, as well as the animal breeding sector of this unit.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng expressed words of appreciation for the results recorded by the cooperative members and their concern with constantly modernizing the production process. Before his departure, the high-ranking guest signed the honorary book of this cooperative, wishing the cooperative members ever greater successes.

During the Cumpana visit, the commune's residents voiced their satisfaction with the current Romanian-Chinese summit meeting--an eloquent expression of the traditional relations of friendship and comradely cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The high-ranking representatives of the Chinese people ended their visit to Constanta County at noon. Upon their departure from Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport, which was festively decorated, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was seen off by Comrade Ion Tudor, first secretary of the county party committee. Numerous county residents gave long ovations for the Romanian-Chinese friendship. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Romanian and Chinese officials who accompanied him arrived in Bucharest a short time ago.

Ceausescu, Hua Continue Talks

AU201916Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu met again in the afternoon of August 20 with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Views were exchanged on the occasion on the development on multiple planes of the Romanian-Chinese relations, as also in connection with the current issues of international political life.

The meeting proceeded in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and regard characteristic of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue, of the good relations established between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Hua Hosts Dinner 20 Aug

AU201818Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU

[Text] An official dinner is taking place in the official hall of the Chinese Embassy in Bucharest at this hour, given by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The dinner is also being attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Manea Manescu and other Romanian officials. The people who are accompanying Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in his official friendly visit to our country are also present.

Hua's Toast Reported

AU201900Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1978--The guest stated in the speech made during the official dinner given in honour of President Ceausescu that his visit in Romania concluded most successfully.

This short visit of a few days deeply impressed us, he went on. From the beginning we have been extended a solemn and warm reception, a cordial and friendly hospitality from President Nicolae Ceausescu, from the other members of Romania's party and state leadership, from the Romanian people. Romania is today a vigorous and vivid picture which pleases the eye.

Referring to the anniversary of 34 years since Romania's liberation from the fascist yoke, the speaker said: The heroic Romanian people made unforgettable contributions during the anti-fascist war. Romania's independence was not easily won, it was a great victory of the Romanian people through long fights, defying the brutal forces. Today, the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, at head with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, successfully defends the fruits of the revolution and safeguards its own independence and sovereignty. We firmly support the just cause of the Romanian people.

Next, the spe ker said: Our visit has been crowned by fruitful results. We had cordial and sincere talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with the other comrades of the party and state leadership, we discussed questions concerning the steady strengthening and development of Sino-Romanian bilateral relations and exchanged opinions on the current international situtions and on other questions of common interest. We consider as unanimous the fact that all countries, big or small, must be equal, that the big countries must in no way offend the small countries, the powerful countries must not oppress the weak countries and the rich countries must not exploit the poor ones, that each country's affairs must [be] the exclusive concern of the people of the respective country, while the international affairs must be solved by all countries by consultations on an equal footing, that fight must be waged against the policy of strength and dictate, against the division into spheres of influence, against the recourse to threat or use of force, that the actions of aggression, control insurgence and undermining of any state against other states must be strongly condemned and firmly combated. We firmly support the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed peoples and nations. We maintain that the relations among all states must be grounded on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-immixture in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual advantage and of peaceful coexistence.

The relations between China and Romania are grounded precisely on these principles; that is why they have vitality and resist trials. Not only the political relations are vey good between our countries, but also the relations of economic collaboration, which are fastly developing and have broad prospects, become better and better.

Both sides have already convenanted to set up a joint government commission of economic and technical collaboration at deputy prime minister level, to develop cooperation in industrial (?production), to supply each other with complete equipment and trade under clearing agreement, etc. Tomorrow we shall sign a series of understandings concerning these questions of economic and technical collaboration. The steady development of the relations between China and Romania corresponds not only to the fundamental interests of the Chinese and Romanian peoples but also to the interests of world peoples, and it will most certainly have a strong influence.

May the great friendship between the Chinese people and the Romanian people be vigorous forever.

Ceausescu's Toast Reported

AU2019l0Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1978--In his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu considered the visit of Hua Kuo-feng to Romania as an outstanding political event in the life of the two parties and states. It has been crowned by full success and particularly positive results--the Romanian head of state said. Being the first Romanian visit of the Chinese party and state leadership at highest level, we consider that it marks an historic moment in the chronicle of the relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries and peoples.

These days--President Ceausescu went on--our people celebrates, in an atmosphere of strong revolutionary, patriotic elan, the 34th anniversary of the national anti-fascist and anti-imperialist armed insurrection, which opened the path to the socialist transformation of the Romanian society, ensured our nation the attainment of its dreams and vital aspirations, the conscious building of its own history, of a new, free and happy life. Closely rallied around the communist party, the Romanian people translates unabatedly into life the grand programme adopted by the eleventh congress concerning the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's gradual transition to communism, our homeland's uplifting to new peaks of progress and civilization, the building of an ever more dignified and plentiful life for all the working people.

Still fresh in our memory is the strong impression of the visit to China in May, of the achievements of the heroic Chinese people in building socialism, of its selfless work, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China at head with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, for updating the homeland's economy, science and culture, for China's transformation into a powerful and flourishing socialist state until the end of this century. We congratulate you wholeheartedly for your achievements and wish you ever greater victories on the road of building a new, socialist life in the People's Republic of China.

We are sure that the successes of each socialist country in building the new social order, in attaining the people's ideals of welfare, social justice and liberty are a valuable contribution to strengthening the might of socialism in the world, to raising its prestige and influence in the world, to social progress, democracy, peace and international collaboration.

Our meetings and talks have been particularly fruitful. We adopted new decisions meant to found the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and friendship on a still more concrete basis. Long-standing relations grounded on confidence, mutual esteem and regard, on full equality and comradely mutual assistance exist between our countries and parties. The understandings of economic and technico-scientific cooperation to be signed tomorrow, just as the setting up of the Joint Romanian-Chinese government commission of collaboration will amplify and diversify these relations, contributing to speeding up the socialist construction in the two countries, proving the superiority of the new-type relations among the peoples that are building the new social system. Intensifying many-sided cooperation between our parties and countries will undoubtedly serve not only the interests of the two peoples but also the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

During the talks, we also approached a wide range of problems concerning present-day international developments and reached the conclusion that the Romanian-Chinese cooperation be further consolidated to contribute to the settlement of the big and complex problems facing contemporary mankind, in the interest of the peoples' liberty and independence of security and peace in the world.

Taking active part in international life, Romania acts firmly for developing relations of friendship and collaboration with all socialist countries, strengthens solidarity with the developing countries, with all states of the world, irrespective of social system. We firmly militate for the abolishment of the old imperialist policies of domination, oppression and dictate, for genuinely new international relations of full equality and respect for the peoples independence, which should entirely exclude the threat or use of force from inter-state relations, secure each nation the possibility of developing free, without any outside interference. Setting out from the ardent demand of preventing war and of ensuring peace--indispensable to socialist construction, to peoples' progress--we do everything to contribute to the negotiated settlement of conflicts and disputes among states, to halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, to eradicating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic and political order, to building a better and juster world on our planet.

Hua Departs 21 Aug

AU211106Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1020 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/8/1978--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, concluded on Monday at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The departure ceremony took place at the Otopeni International Airport where Hua Kuo-feng arrived together with Nicolae Ceausescu.

A military guard presented arms. The state anthems of China and Romania were played. A 21-gun salute was fired.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng reviewed the guard of honour.

Hua Kuo-feng bade farewell to Premier Manea Manescu, Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Cioara, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Paul Niculescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorgne Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Virgil Trofin, Iosif Ugiar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Ion Coman, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Nicolae Giosan, Ioan Ursu, Vasile Marin, Vasile Musat, to the other Romanian officials present at the airport.

At the stairs of the aircraft, President Nicolae Ceausescu bade farewell to the Chinese officials that accompanied the chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on his visit in Romania.

Addressing Hua Kuo-feng, Nicolae Ceausescu said: I thank you for this visit you paid to Romania. I wish you a pleasant journey and good health.

In turn, the chairman of the CCP Central Committee, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China said: I sincerely thank you, on behalf of the comrades accompanying me and on my own behalf, for the warm reception extended to us. Goodbye.

The two party and state leaders shook hands and embraced each other.

Thousands of citizens present at the airport enthusiastically cheered.

The presidential aircraft took off at 10:25.

Trifun Nikolic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bucharest, was also present at the airport.

AGERPRES Reports Documents Signed

AU2110044Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1005 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

["Conclusion of Official Visit of Friendship to Romania of Hua Kuo-feng"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/8/1978--The official visit of friendship Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded on Monday, August 21, 1978.

The visit, which ended most successfully, was a strong manifestation of the mutual feelings of esteem, valuation and friendship inspiring the Romanian people and Chinese people alike, being an outstanding event in the life of the two parties and states.

The focal point of the visit were the official talks and direct meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng.

In this framework, prior to the conclusion of the visit, Nicolae Ceausescu, met again with Hua Kuo-feng. On that occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu and Hau Kuo-feng exchanged again opinions on the many-sided development of the Romanian-Chinese relations as well as on current international political questions. The meeting passed in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding characteristic of the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue, of the good relations established between the two parties, countries and peoples.

During the particularly fruitful meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, decisions were adopted meant to found the Romanian-Chinese friendship on a still concrete basis, to lead to continually strenghtening and developing the solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, grounded on the principles of mutual esteem and regard, of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, non-immixture in domestic affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international solidarity.

The governments of the two countries informed each other about the ratification and the coming into force of the long-term agreement on economic and technical collaboration signed in Peking on May 19, 1978 by Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng.

According to the decisions adopted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, new understandings of bilateral collaboration were convenanted and signed during the visit.

Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and Chi Teng-Kuei, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, signed:

--The agreement on the setting up of the joint Romanian-Chinese government commission of economic and technical collaboration,

--The protocol on technical collaboration in production,

--The protocol on the living and working conditions of the technico-engineering staff, mutually requested and sent, and of the (?practitioners) reciprocally sent,

--The agreement on technico-scientific collaboration,

--The protocol on goods exchanges and payments between the two governments for 1979.

In turn, the two foreign ministers, Stefan Andrei and Huang Hua, signed:

--The agreement on collaboration in tourism,

--The agreement on phyto-sanitary quarantine and plant protection,

--The agreement on technical collaboration in fighting animal diseases,

--The record on the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Romanian-Chinese convention on the mutual foundation of general consulates.

The convention between the sea fleet enterprise--NAVROM and the Chinese navigation company concerning the inauguration of a sea line was also signed.

All these understandings will amplify and diversify the Romanian-Chinese collaboration, contributing to speeding up the socialist construction in the two countries, proving the superiority of the new-type relations among the peoples building the new system.

During the exchange of views on current international questions, stress was laid on the need to take actions for securing a democratic evolution of the world political life, consolidating general peace and security. The two sides will strengthen their cooperation for the establishment of international relations of full equality and respect for the peoples' independence, which should entirely exclude the threat or use of force from interstate relations, secure each nation the possibility to develop free, without any outside immixture. They are determined to make their contribution, alongside the other world peoples, to the settlement of the big and complex issues facing mankind today, in the interest of the peoples' liberty and independence, of socialism, security and peace in the world.

This visit, just as that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in May 1978, occasioned better mutual acquaintance of the two peoples' achievements in building socialism, of the intense work in both countries for implementing the decisions of the Eleventh RCP Congress and of the Eleventh CPC Congress. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited industrial and farm units, social and cultural establishments of Bucharest, of Prahova, Brasov and Constanta counties.

The Romanian people hails with satisfaction and joy the particularly fruitful results of the first summit visit of the Chinese party and state leadership, being convinced that it marks an historic moment in the chronicle of the reaations of friendship, solidarity, and collaboration between the two countries and parties, in the interest of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Hua Cables Ceausescu From Plane

LD211313Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

["Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Sends a Telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 21/8/1978--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng sent President Nicolae Ceausescu a telegram from aboard the plane which reads:

On the successful conclusion of our official and friendly visit, leaving soon Socialist Romania, I would like to sincerely thank you. Everywhere during our visit we were welcomed with warm friendship and cordiality, live expression of the profound feelings of friendship the Romanian people nurture for the Chinese people.

Our visit, our meetings and talks with Nicolae Ceausescu and with the other members of Romania's party and state leadership ended with fruitful results, opening new broad prospect to the Sino-Romanian relations of collaboration and contributing at the same time to international developments favourable to the world peoples.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Romanian Communist Party, the brother Romanian people to go from victory to victory in building and defending its socialist homeland.

CEAUSESCU, OTHERS VISIT BUCHAREST CONSUMER GOODS FAIR

AU191400Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpt] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu this morning visited the consumer goods sample fair organized at the Scinteia Square exhibition complex.

The party secretary general was accompanied by Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Cornel Burtica, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Ion Ionita, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Gheorghe Radulescu, Leonte Rautu, Iosif Uglar, Ilie Verdet, Stefan Voitec, Mihai Dalea, Miu Dobrescu, Mihai Gere, Nicolae Giosan, Vasile Patilinet and Ioan Ursu.

SINO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS, PROSPECTS CONSIDERED

History Discussed

LD190442Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] We are concluding the series of conversations between Ante Kesic and Dara Janekovic [vice president of the Yugoslav Federation of Journalists] on the eve of the official and friendly visit by Hua Kuo-feng to our country. The subject of this conversation is the history of relations between Yugoslavia and China and the prospects for development of these relations.

[Kesic] Good evening, Comrade Janekovic.

[Janekovic] Good evening, Comrade Kesic.

[Kesic] Well, it only remains for you to discuss in this supplement to the radio newsreel, on the eve of Premier Hua Kuo-feng's arrival, the relations between our country and China and the history of these relations, which have had their ups and downs.

[Janekovic] Our country, in its relations with the PRC, has gone along its own very specific path. I remember how, as members of the Federation of Communist Youth immediately before World War II, we spoke with the greatest admiration about the heroic struggle of Mao Tse-tung's and Chu Te's Red Army, the 14,500 km long march, and Mao Tse-tung's partisan strategy and tactics at a time when the balance of forces was one to 10,000 in favor of Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese. When the enemy attacks, we retreat, when it rests we harass it, when it is tired, we attack and when it withdraws, we give chase. These are the rules of partisan warfare which are accepted everywhere.

The liberation struggle of the people of distant China was very near to us. We felt it and took it as an expression of a common aspiration for gaining freedom, independence and a new life to which all enslaved peoples aspire, firmly convinced that human happiness is to be found only in general and great peace. We also fought for this peace, to which Mao Tse-tung wrote songs and verses [words indistinct] gave youth and lives. [Words indistinct] desire we waged war in our mountains against the common human evil of fascism. And we felt complete empathy with the struggle waged by the Chinese peasants, led by Mao Tse-tung, Chu Te, Chou En-lai and many other Chinese communists. There were very many similarities and common features--the sort of thing which draws close and joins even the most distant peoples and countries of the world--in their struggle and in our struggle. And of course, the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were among the first to express public tribute to the great and costly victory of the Chinese people, led by Mao Tse-tung and the communist party.

However, precisely at this time our country and the communist party were faced with the fierce battle against the Cominform and Stalin, who was against the independent path which Tito took as early as 1927, when he took over the leadership of the illegal Communist Party of Yugoslavia and started along the path to victory. These events were to affect Sino-Yugoslav relations, but nevertheless, during the first few years, and particularly from 1953 to 1958, the PRC and the SFRY cooperated very well and intensively, [words indistinct] immediately following the proclamation of China as a people's republic...

[Kesic] Which Yugoslavia recognized 4 days later.

[Janekovic] That's right. A delegation from the Communist Party of Yugoslavia attended, in September 1956, the proceedings of the Eighth Congress of the CCP. Trade exchange at that time reached the figure of $10 million. Agreements were reached and implemented on scientific-technical, cultural and other kinds of cooperation. A bright future could be anticipated for cooperation between the two countries but unfortunately here, too, confirmation was given to Mao Tse-tung's saying that the path to a bright future is a winding one. Sino-Yugoslav relations were at their highest degree of cooling-off for a full 11 years, from 1958 to 1969.

At that time trade, too, was practically symbolic. It fell to [figure indistinct] million dollars. At that time, our people, our country and our communist party were being attacked most severely and our state and social order were being quite astonishingly criticized by the most responsible leaders of that country which had initiated the proclamation of the principle of active peaceful coexistence in Bandung in 1955--I am referring to the PRC--and also of noninterference in the internal affairs and life of others.

A small ray of light penetrated Sino-Yugoslav relations only in 1969, at the end of the Great Cultural Revolution, when the PRC began to take stock of the experiences gathered both in domestic and foreign policy.

[Kesic] Regarding the polemic tones, we have never given tit for tat.

[Janekovic] No! At that time, after the Great Cultural Revolution, diplomatic relations between the PRC and Yugoslavia revived. For years they had been left in a state of inactivity. They looked more as if they were frozen. Both countries again exchanged ambassadors and then, in 1970, they developed cooperation on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. Although this was still a time of very restrained relations, Peking acknowledged the successes we had achieved. Relations gradually began to develop very well starting in June 1971, when the federal secretary for foreign affairs went on an official visit to China. After that, trade registered a continuous increase; in 1976, it reached the highest figure in the short history of relations between the two countries, $138.7 million. But after that, internal difficulties and disagreements emerged in China's top echelons, the battle between two trends broke out, which, of course, influenced China's foreign policy. In this sphere, two irreconcilable trends were noted: One was in favor of an even more rapid opening of China to the world and even of normalization of relations with the United States, a trend which Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai indicated in 1971; and the second trend was led by the gang of four which, as was later established, opposed the policy of the great opening and which had, particularly in 1974, stronger and broader positions due to the posts which they held in the CCP Central Committee Politburo. At that time, China drastically reduced its trade, even with neighboring Japan, trade which was so necessary for it, due to the import of equipment and the export of raw materials, particularly oil.

So it happened that Sino-Yugoslav trade, too, which had reached a maximum value in 1976--$138.7 million--fell to $32 million the next year, in 1975. [as heard] Thus, a very noticeable drop. In October 1975, however, a Yugoslav delegation, led by the late Dzemal Bijedic, president of the Federal Executive Council, went on a visit to China. He was received in Peking by Mao tse-tung, who, during their talks, told him that Tito was as solid as iron and that he was not afraid of pressures. In principle, Mao Tse-tung [words indistinct]. He asked Bijedic to convey to Tito his cordial greetings and best wishes. It seemed everything was pointing to an early meeting between Tito and Mao Tse-tung. It was a great pity that the two leaders of authentic revolutions had never met, but Mao Tse-tung was not to live long enough to meet Tito. His health deteriorated rapidly in the spring of 1976 and he died on 9 September of that year. President Tito visited the PRC last year at the end of August and the beginning of September.

This marked, in fact, the beginning of a new era in Sino-Yugoslav relations.

[Kesic] It is (?fitting) for us to end this conversation with an open assessment of the prospects of relations between Yugoslavia and China.

[Janekovic] Regardless of these ups and downs in relations, it has been clearly demonstrated that there are very good prospects. Of course, this will depend on the future situation in China itself, but there are prospects indicating that matters are becoming settled there. The prospects are very good. Party cooperation also began with President Tito's visit to Peking. After that, a whole series of Chinese delegations have visited our country and our delegations have visited China. Only recently it has been reported that trade between China and Yugoslavia will double this year alone, and the prospects are very good.

[Kesic] Thank you very much, Comrade Janekovic.

'New Stage' Noted

LD191440Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

["Rounding-Out of New Stage in Yugoslav-Chinese Relations"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, August 19 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng is due here on Monday, on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. The visit takes place almost exactly a year after President Tito's first, historic visit to China which opened a new and exceptionally important stage in Yugoslav-Chinese relations.

However, Hua Kuo-feng's is not just a return visit: It marks the rounding-out of this stage in relations and the giving of fresh encouragements to cooperation between the two countries which has been developing very intensively, especially over the period between the two top-level visits, but is still considerably below the real possibilities.

During the period from August 1977 when President Tito was in China, to August this year when Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visits Yugoslavia, scores of delegations of various profiles--political, professional or sports--were exchanged. And most important of all--as part of the process which followed the firm logic of both countries' policies and positions--relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of China were reestablished following the two decades marked with the absence of these relations and contacts.

The many and intensive contacts between the two countries over the period have doubtless contributed to a better mutual knowledge. And this acquaintance with the positions, aspirations, difficulties and achievements, as well as feelings and readiness for cooperation has constituted and constitutes a major element in their relations because it is a precondition for them, the relations based on the actual situation. Neither Yugoslavia nor China wish to force their own positions on one another. They have no ambition to change each other but to build, on the basis of respect and tolerance, relations on all the fronts where it is possible and create the necessary conditions for these relations to extend on other fronts too. The framework of this approach includes a fact which found expression also during the first Tito-Hua dialogue--that neither country enters the building of mutual relations at the expense of third countries, either large or small. These are only some characteristic features of Yugoslav-Chinese relations which are based on the principles of independence, non-interference, mutual respect and equality, as well as appreciation of the differences existing objectively as manifestations on the different international positions of the two countries and their different roads in building socialism.

This is historically determined but also an expression of the independence of both countries in seeking the optimum, most efficient roads in their development, in keeping with the realities and interests of their own working classes. That is why it was clearly stated that the differences on both some questions of internal development, and certain international issues do not and will not constitute an obstacle to the development of all-round cooperation.

President Tito and Chairman Hua were able last year, as they will be able on this occasion to note the agreement existing on a series of questions of importance to both, the further development of both countries, and their international position. China has upheld and upholds the non-aligned orientation of Socialist Yugoslavia. And both countries hold identical starting positions on questions of the struggle for the new international economic order. Significant too is the concept widely accepted also on a world scale, of the need to eliminate from international relations everything that leads to creating and maintaining inequality among countries and nations, or to the various other forms of domination and hegemonism. From these broad orientations and approaches it is possible to derive many points of contacts for cooperation which--in view of the prominent position of both countries in international relations--will be contributing significantly to world peace and cooperation.

The visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is therefore not only of bilateral nature but an event of considerably wider importance for the entirety of international relations. This has been borne out also by the high interest, very noticeable in the world press lately, in anticipation to the first visit to Yugoslavia by a head of the Chinese party and government. This interest doubtless follows from the fact that equal cooperation between these two countries which are building socialism by different roads, and their different positions and orientations on some questions with agreement and identity of positions on others, with the experience accumulated in this sphere--add on the whole to the universal treasury of experiences in socialism comprehended as a world process, not emulation of one model.

Within the framework of such rich experience, the exchange of views and further acquainting certainly represent foundations for normal and realistic advancement of relations between the two countries and parties. President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will be able to state that much has been done in this area in the past few years, particularly since Tito's visit to Peking. However, possibilities are such that in some fields this is only a beginning. In the economic plan last year's trade totalling some 90 million dollars was trebled in relation to 1976. This year last year's trade will be more than doubled but possibilities are such that in the next several years at least half a billion dollars should be reached, of course, not only through simple exchange of commodities as it is the case now, but through other forms of economic cooperation, too.

At the political and party level, the exchange of opinions laid foundations to the further promotion of understanding and cooperation, in both the common and general interest. Very substantial possibilities exist in culture, sports and, especially, in the scientific-technical field, including peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The vigorous process of modernization initiated in China in various spheres and the possibilities and experience of Yugoslavia open up a wide field of cooperation in all those spheres in which the two countries find their common interest.

The Chinese chairman will be able to see, apart from Belgrade, also other cities and regions of Yugoslavia and to get to know the Yugoslav working people's achievements in the construction of socialism. Both in Belgrade and on this tour of the country, he will doubtless have much opportunity to sense the feelings of profound respect and sincere friendship towards both him and the people and working class of China, expressed as the Yugoslav peoples do when good friends are concerned.

REPORTAGE ON SFRY VISIT OF CHINA'S HUA KUO-FENG

Sundic Lauds Visit

ID191950Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] We have devoted our topical foreign affairs commentary to the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council. The Chinese state and party delegation, led by Hua Kuo-feng, is to arrive the day after tomorrow on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. Here is Milika Sundic speaking:

The visit made last year by President Tito to China and the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the PRC State Council, represent a complete whole in the development of good and friendly relations between the two socialist countries, based on the well-known principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect. During the last year, relations between Yugoslavia and China have reached a degree of trust and mutual respect unknown in relations between any two countries. However, it goes without saying that we are also bearing in mind all that has for years represented hindrances to such development of mutual relations. Tito's visit to the PRC last year was a turning point; in order for Yugoslavia and China to understand each other and to accept one another as they are, it was crucial that the hindrances holding back the development (of relations) between the two socialist countries be eliminated rapidly and successfully, and that in this, both Yugoslavia and China continue to move along their own path of cooperation, one which is not dependent on conditions. The success of President Tito's visit to the PRC last year is in fact a joint success for Yugoslavia and China, which enabled Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the PRC State Council, to return the visit to Yugoslavia and to President Tito in a relatively short space of time.

Relations between Yugoslavia and China go beyond the borders of the two countries in their significance, both in the sphere of international relations and, if not even more, in the sphere of relations and cooperation in the communist and workers movement. For with the establishment of party relations, the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party are able to exchange their views on trends in the communist movement without the imposition of obligations on either side to accept positions which do not suit it, but with full respect for each other's views which are not, and need not, be identical. Yugoslavia, with its active foreign policy both in the movement of nonalined countries and in relations with all other countries, and the PRC, with its policy of opening to the world, particularly to the developing countries, to which it belongs, can make a considerable contribution to reduction of existing international tension and to solution of major world problems. Cooperation between Yugoslavia and China in this direction simultaneously strengthens the international position and prestige of both countries, which both jointly and separately represent a significant factor of international stability and cooperation between states with differing or similar social orders. Of course, one must bear in mind the fact that Yugoslavia and China, apart from the progress achieved in the sphere of bilateral cooperation, are just now entering the stage of relations when it is possible to go forward more quickly, since all necessary conditions for this exist as does, and this is just as important, a desire on both sides.

President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will hold talks in the next few days on all questions of interest to the two countries. We are sure that these will be open and sincere talks, such as were held last year in Peking, when the two statesmen affirmed that, apart from differences resulting from differing paths in the building of socialism, there were many questions on which both Yugoslavia and China had similar or identical views. Understandably, this time, too, particular attention will be paid to the further advancement and expansion of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in all spheres, including cooperation between the two parties, the LCY and the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese leader will have the opportunity, during his 8-day visit to Yugoslavia, to convince himself once again of the sincere friendship which the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia nurture for the Chinese people and of Yugoslavia's desire to cooperate sincerely and on a long-term basis with China. Since such a desire also exists on the Chinese side, we undoubtedly have reason enough to believe in the complete success of the visit paid to Yugoslavia by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the PRC State Council.

Planned PRC Coverage

LD201816Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Peking, Aug 20 (TANJUG)-- Exceptional attention is being given here to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Yugoslavia starting tomorrow and his pending talks with President Tito who enjoys a great reputation and authority in China as a fighter, statesman and humanist.

The Chinese public has been informed in depth in anticipation of the Chinese visit to Yugoslavia. The Peking press has published a series of significant features on Yugoslavia in the last month. Among them was a comprehensive and analytical text on President Tito and his role in Yugoslavia's construction of socialism.

Expectations here can best be summed up as follows:

Fist, the talks pending on bilateral affairs are expected to contribute to the further all-round development of relations between the two countries.

Second, the exchange of opinions on the world at present is expected to have significance for the strenghtening of progressive forces in the world.

Third, closer knowledge of Yugoslavia's self-management system is expected to enable the Chinese guests to better understand social transformations in Socialist Yugoslavia--not certainly, with a view to a simple transfer or copying of experience, but in terms of China also having to deal with similar problems in its development.

During Hua's visit to Yugoslaiva, Peking TV will daily livecast special 30-to-60 minute transmissions via satellite from Yugoslavia.

Further, Peking TV will screen several Yugoslav-made feature films ("The Republic of Uzice" among them), a documentary on the village of Kumrovec, birthplace of Yugoslav President Tito, a film on the "Beograd" agricultural kombinat, several news features on Yugoslavia, and a programme of the Kolo folk song-and-dance ensemble.

Also announced has been a TV interview with Yu Kwang-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and vice chairman of the State Commission for Sciences, the subject will be "The Yugoslav Economy Develops Quickly on its Socialist Road."

The Chinese news agency HSINHUA and the Chinese newspapers, radio and TV have sent a larger team of journalists to report on the spot on Hua's visit.

More on Visit's Significance

ID201808Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 20 Aug 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade, August 20, (TANJUG)--The Communist Party chairman and State Council premier of the People's Republic of China, Hua Kuo-feng, will arrive in Yugoslavia tomorrow on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the president of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

This will be the second meeting between the top leaders of Yugoslavia and China and the first visit of a Chinese party chairman and premier to Yugoslavia. Chairman Hua will be returning President Tito's visit in August of last year to China. That visit just one year ago marked the start of a new and exceptionally important chapter in Yugoslav-Chinese relations, bringing a growing mutual knowledge between the two countries in all areas and the establishment of mutually sought and comprehensive cooperation.

President Tito and Chairman Hua are expected to exchange views on the present moment and outlook in overall bilateral relations and cooperation and on current international issues.

The party chairman and premier of China will during this visit have the opportunity to visit various regions of Yugoslavia and become acquainted with Yugoslavia's achievements in the construction of socialism.

The Yugoslav public media write with confidence on the mutually advantageous results to be expected from the forthcoming open and friendly talks between President Tito and Chairman Hua. Relations between the two independent and freely developing countries are based on the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect and non-interference, and on the principle of appreciation for the differences which objectively derive from the different international positions of the two countries and their different roads in constructing socialism.

During their second meeting, President Tito and Chairman Hua will be able to point to their two countries' shared views on a series of questions of importance for their further internal political development and international position.

The period since President Tito's visit to the People's Republic of China last year has featured an intensive development of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in many spheres of common interest, particularly in the spheres of economy, culture, sports and information. Both sides estimate that possibilities for the promotion of the two countries' overall cooperation are great and that a new quality and content can be given to this cooperation.

Economic representatives of Yugoslavia and China have already reached agreement on ways for establishing higher forms of cooperation and all-round trade. The value of their trade this year is expected to reach 200 million dollars, or twice as much as last year. In the longer term the volume of their trade is expected to reach the value of 500 million dollars by the end of this decade. Chairman Hua's visit will surely also have a broader international importance. The position of these two independent and freely developing countries, their prestige and influence on the international scene and their distinctive options in internal development all add to the world interest in this visit and the ensuing Tito-Hua dialogue.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is not just returning a visit to the Yugoslav president in coming to Yugoslavia, but rounding-out in most positive terms a significant stage in the development of Yugoslav-Chinese interstate and interparty relations.

SFRY Spokesman Issues Statement

LD201906Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 20 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 20, (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the official friendly visit to Yugoslavia of the Chinese Communist Party chairman and State Council premier, the official spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has made the following statement to TANJUG's diplomatic editor:

"We attach the greatest importance to the forthcoming visit of Central Committee Chairman of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the president of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito. This will be the first top-level visit from the People's Republic of China to Yugoslavia and the second meeting between President Tito and Chairman Hua.

"Last year's meeting between the two leaders was an important event in relations between the two countries and parties. It initiated a course of comprehensive mutual knowledge and broad cooperation between the two countries.

"The visit now of Chairman Hua to Yugoslavia follows logically from the level reached in cooperation and bilateral relations and the shared readiness to further promote both, increasing their substance in all areas. The development of relations between Yugoslavia and China is based on clearly defined principles of equality, respect for independence and full appreciation for the distinctive conditions under which the two countries live and develop.

"There are many ties between the peoples of these two friendly countries deriving from the authenticity of their socialist revolutions as well as their commitment to follow their own, distinctive roads in the construction of socialism.

"As a result there are similarities and points of contact in the policies of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the People's Republic of China as well as objective differences, which, however, do not stand as obstacles to equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

"The visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to our country is indisputably a major international event also. It comes at a time when renewed efforts are needed to build understanding between peoples and nations and intensify and render universal the process of detente. These are required to be able more successfully to deal with the major world problems and crises threatening world peace.

"For Socialist Yugoslavia, cooperation with China, as with all countries, derives and is based on the principles of non-aligned policy. These are the principles of independence, equality, respect for territorial integrity, and the right of a country to freely chose the roads of its international development and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We look forward to the coming visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as a new stimulus to our joint endeavors in developing further long-term cooperation between us in all areas and in contribution to our shared goals," states the official Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat statement on the visit starting tomorrow of Chinese Party Chairman and Premier Hua Kuo-feng."

Reception Ceremonies Prepared

AU210812Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 21 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP and premier of the PRC State Council, arrives today on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY. This is the first visit at the highest level from the PRC to Yugoslavia, and the second meeting of President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will repay the visit President Tito paid to the PRC last August. A festive reception will be prepared for Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at Belgrade airport. The guest from China will meet President Tito half an hour later, in front of the White Palace.

Yugoslav radio and television stations will carry a live relay of the arrival ceremony for the Chinese chairman at Belgrade airport and in front of the White Palace. The relay will begin at 1025 hours.

Hua Kuo-feng Arrives

LD211018Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC, arrived in Belgrade this morning about 1030 on an 18-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, at the invitation of President of the SFRY and LCY Josip Broz Tito.

At the festively decorated Belgrade airport, the Chinese delegation was met by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade Municipal Assembly, and other personages.

After the welcome at the airport, Chairman Hua and his colleagues set off along the streets of festively decorated Belgrade toward the White Palace at Dedinje, where his host, President Tito, will meet him. The high-ranking guests from China were warmly greeted along the way from the airport to the White Palace by the citizens of the capital.

Welcomed by Tito

LD211041Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC, arrived today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President of the Republic and LCY Josip Broz Tito. This is the first top-level visit from the PRC to Yugoslavia and the second meeting between President Tito and Chairman Hua.

Chairman Hua was welcomed with the highest state honors. At the festively decorated forecourt in front of the White Palace in Dedinje, the high-ranking guest from China was welcomed by President Tito. Also present at the formal welcome were the highest-ranking Yugoslav leaders.

Belgrade welcomed Chairman Hua and his colleagues with the two countries' state and party flags, triumphal arches and friendly wishes of welcome written on posters, which expressed the desire to further strengthen their mutual, equal and all-round cooperation and supported the overall development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations in general.

On the way from Beograd Airport in Surcin, where the special plane arrived about 1030 this morning, Chairman Hua and his colleagues were warmly greeted by the citizens of the capital.

Further Sundic Commentary

LD210950Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrives in our country today. Milika Sundic comments:

President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will hold talks on topical international problems and bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and the PRC, and between the LCY and CCP. Over the past year, since the first meeting between Tito and Hua Kuo-feng, up to today's return official and friendly visit of the Chinese leader to Yugoslavia, relations between the two countries have reached a high degree of cooperation in all areas. This cooperation between the two socialist and friendly countries, and particularly between the LCY and CCP, is of great importance to overall development in the world and to relations and cooperation in the communist and workers movement.

Socialist China and Yugoslavia, with their authentic revolutions, are building socialism in accordance with their specific circumstances. The two countries, however, have much in common, which has contributed toward surmounting everything which for years hampered relations between Yugoslavia and China. In fact, Yugoslav-Chinese relations are an example of how two countries can cooperate successfully without this cooperation acting to anyone's detriment.

In the past year, many events have taken place in the world which deserve the careful attention of the two friendly countries. More precisely, there has been deterioration in the situation in many regions of the world and a crisis of faith in relations between the superpowers. The arms race goes on and the gap between the developed and undeveloped countries is becoming greater and greater. Many nonalined countries and developing countries are subjected to harsh pressure from the military blocs, which has dragged some of them into armed conflict.

Yugoslavia and China are in agreement over the appraisal that it is only possible to secure lasting and stable peace in the world under conditions of full equality for all countries, both large and small, and with complete and consistent respect for the principles of noninterference, sovereignty and territorial integrity. These are, in fact, the principles on which the cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is based. China deeply values the role played by Yugoslavia in the movement of nonalinement, its independent path in the building of socialism, and, in particular, the role of President Tito and his tireless activity in the struggle for peace and peaceful international cooperation.

During his 8-day visit, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng will, in addition to the exhaustive and comprehensive talks which he will hold with president Tito, also visit the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and various collectives, where he will be able to acquaint himself more closely with Yugoslav achievements in socialist building and workers' self-management. The high-ranking guest from China will be accorded all the honors which are accorded the heads of friendly countries, starting from Belgrade, where he arrives this morning, to his departure from our country at the end of his 8-day stay.

Meanwhile, great interest prevails everywhere in the world in Hua Kuo-feng's visit and the talks he will hold with President Tito, as is borne out by the large number of foreign journalists who have arrived in Yugoslavia to follow the visit of the Chinese leader and his talks with President Tito.

'International Importance' Cited

LD211008Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 21 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 21, (TANJUG)--The official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and premier of China's State Council, is assessed in official Yugoslav quarters as a logical result of the level attained in cooperation and relations between the two countries and of their mutual readiness further to enrich and promote their relations in all fields.

The visit, which begins today, is expected further to stimulate the joint endeavours of the two countries to this end.

President Tito and Chairman Hua are expected to exchange views on the present state and prospects of development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation and on the most topical international issues.

Yugoslavia's cooperation with the People's Republic of China, just as with all countries of the world, is founded on the principles of the Yugoslav policy of non-alignment. Great international importance is attached to Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia and the Tito-Hua talks. The visit takes place at a time when additional efforts are indispensable for strengthening understanding among nations and countries to promote international detente and render it universal.

TANJUG REPORTS SURRENDER OF TERRORISTS IN CHICAGO

LD181420Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Chicago, August 18, (TANJUG)--The Ustashi terrorists who for two days held hostages at the West German consulate here have given themselves up to police.

A Chicago police spokesman said the six hostages had been released unharmed. The two armed terrorists, who on Wednesday broke into the consulate, were named as Bozo Keleva, aged 35, and Mile Kodzoman, aged 32, both of Yugoslav origin.

FRG COURTS' HANDLING OF TERRORIST CASES CONSIDERED

LD181432Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 18 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 18, (TANJUG)--The decision of the Supreme Provincial Court of Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, to approve extradition to Yugoslavia of the terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic, illustrates respect for the Helsinki document and the legislative foundations for eliminating terrorism--the Belgrade weekly NIN says today.

However, the decisions of two other West German courts, in Frankfurt and Karlsruhe, to release three terrorists (Ljubomir Dragoje, Nikola Milicevic and Ilija Papac), the paper emphasizes, give encouragement to terrorism. These two decisions in effect legalize violence and crime against Yugoslavia and its citizens--the paper notes.

The decisions releasing three well-known terrorists were made in spite of the full knowledge of the courts of the crimes of these terrorists in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany and abroad from German police records.

NIN then lists in detail the crimes they organized or took part in.

After the encouraging decision of the Cologne court, it is realistic to expect the Bonn government and its ministries to support it. This would mark a positive start on eliminating anti-Yugoslav terrorism in the Federal Republic of Germany--the paper concludes.

FRG Press Conduct Condemned

LD191924Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 19 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 19, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press today sharply condemns the conduct of some West German papers and radio stations after the Cologne court's decision on the extradition to Yugoslavia of Ustashi terrorist Stjepan Bilandzic.

Such conduct of some West German information media the Belgrade POLITIKA assesses as taking sides with terrorists responsible for a number of crimes, including a considerable number of murders.

POLITIKA considers that the fact that Bilandzic's lawyer, thanks to a group of reactionary papers, is able literally to shower West German public by various threats with the aim of forcing the Bonn government not to carry out the extradition of Bilandzic to Yugoslavia represents an international scandal.

POLITIKA writes that although it is clear that an underground organization whose principal occupations are assassinations, sabotages and murders is involved for BILD's and DIE WELT's commentators a possibility that criminals could answer for their crimes is of greatest importance.

The Belgrade daily points out that other voices being raised deserve attention, too. The more so since they do not prevent the Federal Republic from carrying out its international obligations in the anti-terrorism struggle. In this context POLITIKA cites Federal Republic Minister of Justice Hans Vogel's statement clearly saying that no concessions will be made to terrorists' threats.

The Zagreb VJESNIK stresses that it is difficult to find another country where defenders in processes still in progress are being given the free use of information media where, under the wing of serious editors and journalists, attempts are being made to prove false claims contrary to court decisions and already determined facts by West German investigation organs. The Zagreb VJESNIK states that the ARD and ZDF TV networks, as well as some West German papers are creating completely new and so far unprecedented methods of reporting on court trials and prejudicing court decisions.

The Yugoslav papers point out that a short-lived siege of the West German consulate by Ustashi terrorists in Chicago showed to many in the Federal Republic with whom they are really dealing despite fixed-up reports in some of the papers.

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